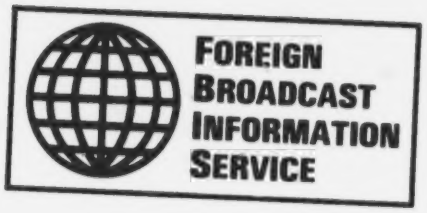

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Soviet Union

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Geneva Nuclear, Space Arms Talks Continue

LD091758 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Geneva October 9 TASS—Meetings on all three problems on the agenda—medium-range missiles, space and strategic offensive weapons—were continued during the past week within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

Karpov Interviewed on Talks with U.S.

Accord, CW Discussed

LD112036 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] The Soviet Foreign Ministry experts who took part in the Washington talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz have (?already) returned. During these talks, as is known, a preliminary agreement was achieved on the liquidation in Europe of medium- and shorter-range missiles. In additon, the ministers also discussed other very important current problems, including the issue of halting nuclear tests, the elimination of chemical weapons, and strategic weapons reduction. How did the talks on this subject go?

Radio Moscow correspondent (Vyacheslav Terekhov) addressed this question to one of the participants, Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Problems of Arms Control and Disarmament Administration.

[Begin Karpov recording in Russian fading into Polish translation] The main result of the Washington talks is the achievement of a preliminary agreement on the elimination in Europe of medium- and shorter-range missiles. However, other important issues were also discussed, for example the halting of nuclear tests. Certain positive changes in this sphere can be noted.

Among other things, agreement has been reached to begin talks on this question not later than 1 December. It is worth adding that the United States has long opposed such talks, attempting to reduce the entire problem of nuclear tests to a possible discussion of the technical aspects of verification. The present agreement is that talks ought to be conducted, as it were, in two parallel directions.

The talks will have a total ban on tests with nuclear weapons as their prospect (?and) ultimate goal. In striving toward this, the parties will discuss the system of verification of nuclear tests. Moreover—and this is very important—a phased solution to the problem of nuclear tests is being put forward, through the gradual limitation of the number and strength of nuclear tests. The Soviet Union is ready for the most radical solutions on this path. In other words, we are already prepared to reach an agreement with the United States now to restrict the number of tests to four per year; and their magnitude to 1 kiloton. In the meantime, however, the U.S. side is not ready for such decisions.

Such weighty issues as the elimination of chemical weapons were also discussed in Washington. The United States did not appear ready to act on its stance taken within the framework of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. I think the reason for this is their program for creating binary weapons. As is known, the U.S. Administration has succeeded in getting Congress to agree to waive the ban on producing binary weapons, namely the new kind of chemical weapons. Binary weapons consist of two or more components which in themselves may be harmless chemical substances. They can be stored for a prolonged period and in various places. To be used as weapons, to achieve the desired destructiveness, they are simply combined.

In such a case, verification would understandably be very difficult. The components of binary charges can be produced in enterprises which are not formally employed in the production of chemical weapons. This seriously complicates the problem of working out a convention on the elimination of chemical weapons. Nevertheless, I cannot say that the production of binary arms will destroy all possibilities to solve the problem of chemical weapons. But it will most definitely complicate things. What I have in mind here is not only the issue of trust—though this is very important—but also the problem of where the United States is going in the sphere of chemical weapons. If they want to have an agreement on the total liquidation of chemical weapons, then why begin production of a new kind of chemical weapon when, as they say, the convention is within reach? On the other hand, if the United States only wants to play for time while actually accelerating the production of new chemical weapons, then at least this should be honestly stated.

Our anxiety is also aroused by the French stance at the conference; France put forward the concept of the so-called security reserve. This essentially means that countries with chemical weapons, before solving the problem—that is before the last stocks of chemical weapons are destroyed—should have the right not only to maintain certain chemical weapon stocks, but also be allowed to produce them in order to supplement this reserve.

It is worth noting that the United States does not condemn the French standpoint, but has taken a kind of neutral position favorable to it. This, too, cannot fail to concern us. The production of binary chemical substances is a problem which determines whether the convention is meaningful or not. If the United States really does want a convention, then they ought also to behave appropriately.

Thus, we consider that the U.S. stance—considering its totality (?and) verbal radicalism [as heard]—is not supported by real measures. Apparently, this will be one of the important issues in the talks with the U.S. secretary of state in Moscow, and we hope that the U.S. side will show greater understanding of the need to eliminate all types of chemical weapons. [end recording]

That was an interview with the expert from the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Viktor Karpov, who took part in the talks in Washington.

Strategic Arms Viewed

LD121758 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Excerpts] The experts of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, participants in the Washington negotiations of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, have returned to Moscow. [passage omitted]

In a previous interview, Viktor Karpov spoke about the course of the negotiations on the reduction of nuclear tests and the liquidation of chemical weapons. Today the subject will be the talks on the reduction of strategic offensive weapons:

[Begin Karpov recording in Russian fading into Polish translation] The Soviet Union has stated more than once that it is ready in the near future to achieve an agreement on a 50% reduction in this kind of weapon. However, the USSR considers that the cornerstone of the entire process of strategic arms reduction is the ABM Treaty of 1972. This was also discussed in Washington. Without the maintenance of this treaty, and without observance of the restrictions in this treaty, there can be no process of limiting strategic offensive arms. This is unequivocal. Here there are no—and cannot be—any variants.

Let us recall that the treaty introduces a ban on the installation of all large-scale antimissile defense systems on the earth, in space, in the air and at sea. For this reason precisely, the adherents of "Star Wars"—in order to obtain permission for the testing and development of space antimissile defense systems—are actively in favor of the abolition of the ABM Treaty. At the same time, the recently published report of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the U.S. Senate reconfirmed that the Senate ratified the treaty based on the so-called narrow interpretation.

The Soviet Union expresses the opinion that maintaining this treaty for 10 years would ensure for a long period the existence of the forseeable strategic situation, in the sense that no systems are going to emerge which require countermeasures by the other side. In the given case a 50% reduction of strategic offensive arms would (?ensure) a greater strategic stabilization, and an alleviation of the threat of an outbreak of war. In this connection we proposed two variants in Washington.

The first is the achievement of an agreement on the definition of the thresholds [granica] of measures in the sphere of work on strategic systems of antimissile defense. Our proposal also encompasses concrete parameters which it will not be possible to exceed. In the given case, the agreed list of such parameters could constitute a point of orientation identical for both sides.

The second variant envisages the nonagreement of parameters—but the precise observance of the ABM Treaty in the form in which it was concluded and ratified. Controversial problems would then be decided within the framework of a specially appointed permanent consultative commission. These two variants are under consideration by the United States side. We hope that during Secretary of State Shultz's visit to Moscow these problems will be considered in a very meticulous way, and that the U.S. side will give a reply to our proposals. The possiblity of a 50% reduction of strategic offensive arms will depend on this reply. [end recording]

Gerasimov on Reykjavik Anniversary, Prospects

LD112206 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Oct 87

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] The visit to Shikhany, the recent visit of U.S. Congressmen to the Krasnoyarsk radar station, and the arrival of U.S. seismologists at areas near our nuclear launching sites are all our unilateral steps toward bringing more trust into international relaitons. We favor a convention to ban chemical weapons, while the United States seems to have lost interest.

The main task is to strive for nuclear disarmament. A historic milestone on this noble road was the meeting in Reykjavik exactly 1 year ago. Before Reykjavik it was admitted in both Moscow and Washington that nuclear war should not be waged and could not be won. But the logic stopped there and got bogged down in the usual military construction. The next step wasn't taken. Moreover, the nuclear arms race with its extensive approach—more of everything—did not stop, even though there was evident excess and no convincing answer to the question "but what for?"

Reykjavik demonstrated the possibility of nuclear disarmament. A rainbow often appeared over the town at that time to the delight of journalists who attributed the appropriate symbolism to it. But possibility has not yet become reality.

At first it may appear that the sides left empty-handed, but it has turned out that the world before and the world after Reykjavik are different. Exactly 1 year has passed since that rainbow in Reykjavik but a reduction in nuclear arsenals is already a close prospect. It is not yet a great reduction, only 2 or 3%, but for the first time in history the nuclear Rubicon is being crossed. More is

planned. The change came about in Washington in September during Eduard Ambrosiyevich Shevardnadze's visit to Washington. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will soon visit Moscow. The world press is full of forecasts, proposals, and hopes.

Zhurkin on Reykjavik, Detente Prospects
LD101934 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] One year ago the leaders of the USSR and United States met in Reykjavik. Our correspondent talked to Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin, deputy director of the USA and Canada Institute.

[Begin recording] [Zhurkin] As Reykjavik recedes further into the depths of history, its enormous historical importance becomes clearer. In Reykjavik many old ideas about the process of limiting and reducing arms were smashed, literally smashed. The stereotypes developed and created by the West were smashed; we must admit that in general our country and our diplomacy are also not immune to holding on to certain concepts that lag behind the rapid and dynamic development of the world's realities. Reykjavik did away with the old concept of the arms limitation process as a slow and drawn-out process, one that is inevitably complex and moves slowly step by step.

[Unidentified correspondent] Can we regard certain positive changes in the international situation, specifically the attainment by the USSR and the United States of a basic accord on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles, as the result of the new thinking shown by both sides in Reykjavik?

[Zhurkin] Frankly, I would not be in a hurry to issue an indulgence to the United States and announce that a new way of thinking is developing over there. At the same time, however, there is undoubtedly a certain pliability on their part. There was pliability on an equal basis, of course, as an accord can result only from equal concessions from both sides; the accord on medium- and short-range missiles is exactly this kind of accord. The Soviet Union made concessions and the United States made exactly the same concessions. In my opinion, Reykjavik prompted the United States. If new accords are to be reached, say, on a 50% reduction in strategic offensive weapons—of course in strict observance of the ABM Treaty—this will also undoubtedly be a result of Reykjavik.

[Correspondent] Could Reykjavik become the starting point for a new detente in relations between the USSR and the United States and in East-West relations in general?

[Zhurkin] We would like it to become a process for a new detente, a new detente not only in relations between the USSR and the United States but, as you have correctly said and I agree with you, between the East and West in general. It is difficult to say now what shape this new process of greater constructiveness and noramlization in international relations will take. You must take into account what a difficult partner the United States is, especially today's United States with its current administration, for the Soviet Union and Soviet diplomacy to deal with. There have been difficulties and they will remain; yet, at the same time, there is a set of objective factors in the world which are urging the path of constructiveness. As for what will actually happen, time will tell.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Accord Called 'Important', 'Modest'
LD091330 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—"The agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the global elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles, which we are on the verge of signing, will be an important step towards nuclear disarmament", the TASS diplomatic correspondent was told today by Professor Andrey Kokoshin, deputy director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies.

At the same time the scientist remarked that this agreement will be a comparatively modest step as compared to the scopeful [as received] tasks that are now being set—elimination of nuclear arms and the restructuring of the entire system of international relations of a new basis.

Professor Kokoshin sees the future of international relations in the working out of well-considered formulas of mutual security, first of all on the basis of increasing stability in conditions of ever lower levels of the strategic military balance.

"The question of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments is beginning to play an increasingly bigger role", he said further. "It is important to recall that in this field the Warsaw Treaty Organisation has come out with a new concept which found its reflection in the documents of the Budapest (June 1986) and Berlin (May 1987) meetings of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states. The point is to achieve a qualitative change in the situation, to preclude the possibility of sneak attack and offensive operations."

"I often meet with American congressmen, journalists and experts on military-political questions and I must say with regret that many of them have only a vague idea of the new proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty Organisation," the Soviet scientist said. "They must become victims of their own propaganda which harps on the theme of the alleged

superiority of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation over NATO in conventional armaments. Yet, according to our assessments there is a rough parity of combat potentials, especially counting the naval forces."

"There exist considerable assymetries in the structure and composition of the forces of the sides but they can be removed to a considerable extent," Professor Kokoshin stressed. "Members of the Warsaw Treaty keep to the following stand: Elements of advantage should be removed but not by way of a buildup by the lagging side but by reductions by the side that is ahead."

Reagan Wants INF Treaty, Still Seeks SDI

LD102349 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 10 TASS—TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lavrentyev reports:

In an interview to the American CNN Television Company President Reagan on Saturday touched upon a number of problems of control over armaments and Soviet-American relations. The President expressed the hope that the USSR and the United States would in the near future conclude a treaty on elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles. He declared for a 50 percent reduction in strategic offensive armaments of the two countries, saying however that the agreement in that sphere should not be linked with any measures to strengthen the ABM Treaty and limitations on SDI development.

The head of the White House underlined that realization of the Strategic Defence Initiative remained one of the main goals of the administration.

Warsaw Pact States Meet on Disarmament

LD091815 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—A working group of the experts of the Warsaw Treaty member states held a meeting in Moscow today to discuss nuclear disarmament, including issues concerning the creation of nuclear-free zones in different regions of Europe.

As part of the efforts to promote joint initiatives of Warsaw Treaty member states, aimed at reducing the level of military confrontation and lessening nuclear danger in Europe, the experts discussed the progress in implementing proposals of Bulgaria and Romania on setting up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, of the GDR and Czechoslovakia on creating a corridor free from nuclear weapons in central Europe and a plan to reduce the level of armaments and enhancing trust on the continent, proposed by Poland. Note was taken of the importance and timeliness of Soviet proposals aimed at setting up a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe and reducing naval activity in adjacent seas.

The situation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva was examined.

Karpov Discusses Arms Reductions in Europe

LD121158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct (TASS)—TASS diplomatic correspondent writes:

It is fanciful even to raise the question of an alleged superiority of the Warsaw Pact countries over NATO in conventional arms and armed forces. One gets the impression that the increased attention being paid to this matter reflects the desire of certain circles to compensate themselves for the real reduction of nuclear armaments that could result from an agreement between the USSR and the United States on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, Viktor Karpov says. The head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Directorate for Problems of Arms Limitation and Disarmament gave an interview to a TASS diplomatic correspondent upon his return from the United States as a member of the Soviet delegation, which was led by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The question of conventional armaments in Europe has been discussed for many years, but so far without result. We have proposed various kinds of solutions, and acted unilaterally in pulling our troops and tanks out of central Europe; none of this has met with understanding or support on the part of NATO, the Soviet expert said. In particular, they tell us it is necessary in Europe and especially in central Europe to destroy the most dangerous types of weapons, which could be used for offensive operations. Yet it is known that we are now proposing in Vienna the compiling a mandate to reduce troops and armaments throughout Europe—from the Atlantic to the Urals. We are proposing that those talks should also deal with tactical nuclear weapons, which are, above all, offensive.

The NATO countries are opposed to tactical nuclear weapons being discussed in any way in future talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe. Their representatives assert that the Soviet Union has the advantage in tactical nuclear missiles. To that we reply: Okay, let us tackle the question of tactical nuclear weapons within the framework of an overall lowering of the level at which armed forces and armaments are confronting one another in Europe.

We are also ready to examine the question of conventional weapons, although we consider tactical nuclear weapons to be a supremely urgent problem because there exists a whole category of dual-purpose weapons. This includes 152-155 mm caliber artillery; tactical missiles capable of carrying conventional and nuclear warheads; and tactical strike aircraft. No clear boundary exists between conventional weapons and nuclear weapons.

The whole problem of reducing armed forces and armaments in Europe cannot be examined, therefore, without taking this factor into account, Viktor Karpov stressed.

The Soviet position is that armed forces and armaments in Europe should be reduced to such levels as would preclude the possibility of their being used for offensive operations. This could be done first and foremost by scrapping nuclear weapons and by reducing the most dangerous offensive types of arms, which could include tanks, tactical aircraft and strike helicopters. The threat of offensive operations would naturally become less by sharply cutting the overall number of troops.

Another method of precluding the possibility of a wide-scale offensive in Europe is the gradual separation of NATO and Warsaw Pact troops in the zones where they are contiguous, the Soviet specialist said. Together with our allies, the GDR and Poland, we suggest creating a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. This would mean the scrapping of nuclear weapons in that corridor and the withdrawal from there of the most dangerous offensive weapons, particularly tanks.

It is now up to the NATO countries to respond to the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals, Viktor Karpov said.

Arms Discussions Continue in Vienna
LD121210 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Vienna October 12 TASS—Representatives of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO held another meeting here today for working out the mandate of future talks on armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural mountains.

Bogachev: West's Stance on CW 'Confusing'
LD091737 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—Military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The position of the United States and other NATO countries on the full prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of their stockpiles is becoming ever more contradictory and confusing.

On the one hand, real prospects for the successful completion of talks on chemical weapons have shaped up at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the participants in which include NATO countries. The participants in the talks from forty countries have succeeded in hurdling several obstacles on the road to the attainment of a mutually acceptable accord and found solutions to most of the fundamentally important issues. After a lengthy and painstaking work diplomats from the socialist community, nonaligned countries and members of the North Atlantic bloc have hammered out the agreed-upon text of many sections of the future convention on chemical weapons.

On the other hand, reports coming in from Washington, London and Paris do not generate any optimism about a quick attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement on the liquidation of the "quiet death" weapons.

At a regular briefing for newsmen a spokesman of the U.S. Department of State said that the U.S. Administration had adopted a programme of producing binary chemical weapons and that after its fulfilment the United States would start destroying only "obsolete" stocks of chemical weapons. The logical question arises: What is the real aim of the U.S. Administration—to conclude a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons or to build up stocks of ever more dangerous toxic agents? For they in Washington know very well that American binary weapons can well torpedo the international convention on chemical weapons that is being drafted.

Ignoring the aims of the talks in Geneva on the prohibition of chemical weapons the French Government has announced a five-year programme of chemical rearmament to the tune of 700 million francs. Moreover, at the time when representatives of all the states taking part in the talks on chemical weapons, including France, were in the USSR to study the Soviet technology of destroying chemical weapons, the French national television showed a film in which villains with Russian names were using chemical weapons against defenceless people. Provincialism of political thinking often places some officials in Paris in a ludicrous position.

The British Army, obviously trying to keep pace with its NATO partners in aggravating international tension, recently conducted war games to train in the use of chemical weapons on its servicemen.

All these actions by the apologists of chemical warfare are taking place at a time when the Soviet Union has announced an end to the manufacture of chemical weapons and is building a special enterprise to destroy them. The Soviet Union has proposed a programme that provides not only for the liquidation of all stockpiles of chemical weapons but also for the liquidation of the industrial base for their manufacture. At the talks in Geneva the Soviet side is doing everything possible to find solutions that would be acceptable to all the participants in the conference. The USSR delegation proceeds, in particular, from the need to legally formalise the principle of challenge inspections without the right of refusal.

The good will of Washington and its NATO allies is needed for sealing the fate of chemical weapons which are rightly listed among the most abominable and perfidious means of mass annihilation. It is long time for

some politicians in the West to bring their practical actions in the field of the arms race in line with their words about their desire to reach agreement at the conference in Geneva.

Discusses Prospects for Ban

LD111726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] The question of a complete ban on chemical weapons and the liquidation of stockpiles of these weapons is currently being discussed at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military affairs observer, comments on prospects for the successful completion of these negotiations:

[Begin recording] [Bogachev] Realistic prospects for a successful outcome have been emerging recently at the Geneva conference. The major, wide-ranging initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have made it possible to remove a number of obstacles on the way to reaching a mutually acceptable accord on chemical weapons. It is important to point out that the Soviet side has been advocating at the talks not only the rapid destruction of toxic war agents but also the elimination of the industrial base for their manufacture. The Soviet Union's decision to put an immediate end to the manufacture of chemical weapons has produced a great effect. However, there are still a whole series of unresolved issues at the negotiations.

One such issue is monitoring the observance of the chemical weapons agreement, which the U.S. side has made frequent use of in the past to complicate the adoption of mutually acceptable solutions. At the negotiations in Geneva it has clearly emerged that it is the United States, rather than the Soviet Union, which is the chief opponent of reliable monitoring of the observance of an agreement. The USSR delegation proceeds in this matter from the need to acknowledge the principle of obligatory inspections, on demand, with no right of refusal. The invitation to Geneva conference delegates to visit the Soviet military installation at Saratov Oblast, where enterprises have been built to destroy modern means of conducting chemical warfare, helped to strengthen mutual confidence between the sides at the negotiations.

The U.S. delegation's position on monitoring is as follows: While proposing that all state enterprises manufacturing chemical weapons can be inspected without hindrance, Washington at the same time allows private chemical plants to be excluded. To put it simply, they can avoid inspection. What kind of general obligatory inspection is that, if the overwhelming majority of U.S. chemical enterprises are private ones?

Furthermore, the practical actions of the United States and its NATO allies concerning the chemical weapons race give absolutely no grounds for optimism. The U.S. Administration has adopted a program for producing binary chemical munitions, and has declared that after this is implemented, it will be able to begin destroying only aging chemical weapons stockpiles. A legitimate question arises: What is the U.S. Administration's real aim? To conclude a convention on banning chemical weapons, or to produce new, even more dangerous toxic war substances? Washington's words at the negotiating table diverge from its practical deeds. [end recording]

Reportage on 43d CEMA Session in Moscow

Meeting Previewed

LD121546 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS—The renewal of the mechanism of economic cooperation of CMEA member countries, the restructuring of the activity and enhancing the role of the CMEA in organising cooperation, such are the issues to be discussed at the 43rd (Special) Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which opens on Tuesday, Vaclav Soukup of Czechoslovakia, who heads the Economic Information Department of the CMEA Secretariat, told a news briefing today. He said that the session would be held at the level of heads of government of the CMEA member countries.

The session will discuss and endorse a complex of measures designed to make cooperation promote to the maximum intensification, the dynamic and harmonious development of the national economies of the CMEA member countries, the growth of well-being of their people on the basis of scientific and technological progress, the effective use of international socialist division of labour and the strengthening of their positions in the world economy, Soukup said.

The development of cooperation raises the need to modify the specific tools of the economic mechanism at different levels of interaction between fraternal countries. In addition to the long-term basis of rational international socialist division of labour, this also concerns the coordination of the economic policy in the fields connected with mutual cooperation and better coordination of economic plans.

The point in question is direct ties between enterprises and institutions, pricing in mutual trade of the CMEA member countries, currency, financial, credit and treaty basis of cooperation. The forms of more effective participation of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba and Mongolia in the processes of multifaceted cooperation and socialist economic integration should also to be worked out.

Several documents are expected to be signed at the session, including those concerning quality evaluation and certification of mutually delivered products, development of single power grids and specialisation, coproduction and mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear power plans. The document endorsing an agreement on cooperation between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is expected also to be signed.

Ryzhkov Heads Delegation

LD121354 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS—The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have approved a Soviet delegation to the 43rd (Extraordinary) Sitting of the CMEA Session.

The delegation will be led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the Soviet Government.

The session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance will open in Moscow tomorrow.

Delegations Arrive

LD122313 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the 43d CEMA session: the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; the Hungarian People's Republic, led by Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers; the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Vo Van Kiet, first deputy chairman of hte Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; the German Democratic Republic, led by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; the Mongolian People's Republic, led by Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers; the Polish People's Republic, led by Sbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers; the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister; the Czechoslovak SR, led by Lubomir Strougal, prime minister. The delegations were welcomed at the airport by Comrades Ryzhkov; Talyzin; Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Murkhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Sychev, secretary of the CEMA; and other officials.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 12 October carries a similar report that adds the following: "The delegations were met by Comrade Ryzhkov, Talyzin, Medvedev, Murskhovskiy, Antonov, Batalin, Maslyukov, Silayev, Tolstykh; USSR ministers; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Minsiters, USSR Foreign Ministry and of the USSR's permanent representation at the CEMA; as well as by CEMA Secretary Sychev. Among the welcoming party were ambassadors from the respective countries to the USSR."

More on Soviet Delegation

LD122325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have confirmed our country's delegation at the 43d Extraordinary Meeting of the CEMA session. The session will open in Moscow tomorrow. In the delegation are Comrades Ryzhkov, the head of the delegation; Slyunkov, Talyzin, Medvedev, Antonov, Tolstykh, Gostev, and Loginov.

Ryzhkov Meets GDR's Stoph

LD121536 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1314 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct (ADN)—The GDR delegation to the 43d (Extraordinary) CEMA Session arrived in Moscow today, led by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Willi Stoph and the other members of the delegation were warmly welcomed at Vnukovo airport by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Hungarian Group Arrives

LD121949 Budapest MTI in English 1506 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, October 12 (MTI)—Headed by Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the delegation Monday arrived in Moscow for the 43rd (Special) Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance opening on Tuesday.

The delegation includes Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Pal Tetenyi, head of the State Office for Technical Development. Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent representative to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, has joined the delegation in Moscow.

The Hungarian Delegation was welcomed at Vnukovo Airport by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and several other Soviet leaders. Present was Vyacheslav Sychov, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Romanian Delegation Arrives

AU122011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 12/10/1987—The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, prime minister, arrived in Moscow on October 12 to attend the 43rd Extraordinary Meeting of the Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

At the airport the delegation were welcomed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, by other officials.

CSSR Group, Strougal Arrive

LD122322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Excerpts] The Czechoslovak delegation headed by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal prime minister, arrived in Moscow today to attend the 43d Extraordinary Meeting of the CEMA. [passage omitted]

The Czechoslovak delegation was welcomed at the Vnukovo airport by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other official figures. CSSR ambassador Jindrich Rehorek was also present. [passage omitted]

Session Opens

LD130744 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—The session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) at its 43rd (Extraordinary) sitting which opened here today is discussing a range of issues related to the renewal of the mechanism of economic cooperation of CMEA member countries, problems of restructuring the activity and enhancing the role of the CMEA in organizing cooperation.

The session is being held at the level of heads of government of the CMEA member countries.

Ryzhkov Addresses Opening Session

LD130829 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—"We have gathered here to adopt decisions of great importance for the entire socialist community and start on their basis practical joint work on restructuring the mechanism of cooperation and the activity of the CMEA.

In this way we will start implementing the agreements and ideas advanced at the working meeting in Moscow by the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries," Nikolay Ryzhkov has pointed out.

The member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was addressing the opening of the 43rd (Extraordinary) sitting of the Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The joint work accomplished since the Moscow working meeting showed that all CMEA member countries were unanimous that it was necessary to impart dynamism to economic cooperation and rid it of everything that was hindering socialist economic integration, Ryzhkov said.

"In a bid to transform our cooperation into an effective tool of socio-economic acceleration and intensification of social production," he observed, "we ought to use the immense potentialities intrinsic in our community, master methods and forms of cooperation that have not been used so far and approach realities from the standpoint of new thinking, combining this with realism and understanding of objective conditions."

"Proceeding from these tasks, a document has been drafted on reorganizing the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration and CMEA activity which we are to discuss.

This document is a result of great effort which involved an international collective of experts and leading scientists from all community nations."

Ryzhkov handed over to the session's participants warm friendly wishes of fruitful work from general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

CEMA Cooperation Problems Considered

PM121343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian28 Sep 87Second Editionp 5

[Own correspondents A. Krushinskiy, O. Losoto, and V. Gerasimov feature comprising answers to questionnaires by Yu. Shiryayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; J. Wysocki, first secretary of a Warsaw plant party committee; and I. Erdei, general director of a Budapest plant: "Marking Time?"—first four paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] "What do you see as, if one can put it this way, the direct advantages of cooperation?" "What problems, in your view, ought to be solved in order to make such ties as effective as possible?"

More than a year has passed since *Pravda* disseminated a questionnaire with these questions in a number of CEMA countries. Eminent economic managers, economists, party organizers, and scientific workers produced answers that were published in several issues under the heading "Not Addition—Augmentation...."

The other day *Pravda* correspondents again met with some of the participants in the international questionnaire and asked them to share their observations on how direct ties promote the augmentation of the strength of partner enterprises and on whether there has been any progress on solving the problems considered a year ago—problems which might still be hampering direct cooperation.

Today we feature three interlocutors from the CEMA countries: an economist, a party secretary, and an economic manager.

Yuriy Shiryayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the CEMA International Institute for the Problems of the World Socialist System in Moscow City.

A year ago he noted:

Partners are usually selected from above, without precise consideration of the sides' genuine potential;

information backup is poor;

the prices of reciprocally-delivered assemblies are a serious "stumbling block"; things are also hampered by unresolved foreign exchange problems.

[Shiryayev begins] The complexities engendered during the selection of cooperating collectives have turned out to be even more serious than in my forecasts of a year ago. Many partners united on the basis of a "schedule of allocations" are still cooperating only on paper. And even when they enter into contracts on a, so to speak, accidentally independent basis, their alliance is often unstable because of their ignorance of each other, their lack of the habits of collaboration, and the absence of a profound interest in production sharing.

Success, as practice shows, goes to those who concentrate their strengths on jointly assimilating some kind of fundamentally new output. A good example of this—recently described in *Pravda* and *Rabotnichesko Delo*—is the "rubber odyssey" of two enterprises, one Soviet, one Bulgarian, which started the implementation of a valuable scientific and technical idea "from scratch." Incidentally, in 1986 alone the CEMA countries submitted 217,000 applications for inventions, of which 109,000 received the corresponding protective documentation. Many, however, have not been followed up, since their implementation was not planned by the corresponding departments, which, moreover, often proceed on the basis of the premise that "nothing is wrong in our own country," and erect barriers in the way of innovators. There is indeed boundless scope for activity here.

Overcoming direct producers' detachment from the foreign economic sphere is a task of exceptional importance. The conservatism of our foreign trade, which is manifested in the fact that the same types of equipment have been delivered within the socialist community for decades without switching to new-generation equipment, is largely conditioned by the fact that the coordination of trade turnover was taken out of the hands of the producers themselves and was only carried out on a centralized basis at state level.

A great deal is currently being done in the USSR and a number of other CEMA countries to build up producers' rights. Producers can now approach the foreign market both as individual enterprises and as whole regions. But learning to use these rights is a difficult business. And

when partnerships are being formed even the personality of the collective leader—his initiative and ability (or just willingness to learn) to work in a new way—should be taken into account.

But even the most enterprising economic manager will not succeed in the international arena if he is doomed to operate "blind."

Yes, until now many failures on the path of the development of direct ties have been caused by a lack of information about the state of certain sectors within the community framework, about scientific and technical innovations, about the production potential of potential partners, and about economic conditions in the world market. The USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, the CEMA International Center for Scientific and Technical Information, and the newspapers are trying to improve the state of affairs. But in order to prevent economic managers from living on "survival rations" we must develop a well-oiled system in which information can accumulate systematically, be updated, and—this is particularly important—reach the consumer rapidly. Incidentally, why not introduce the principle of economic accountability [khozraschetnyy] in this area: Payment for information services would increase the interest of the "suppliers"....

But, finally, let us turn to foreign exchange and financial problems. These continue to hamper business. However, there have been small improvements: For instance, partners maintaining direct ties have become entitled to establish by mutual agreement contractual prices which may deviate from the prices existing within their own countries or in the rest of the world. There are plenty of disagreements on this, however—after all, such prices should suit both partners. One also has to consider the fact that, in accordance with the new economic mechanism we have adopted, Soviet enterprises will be able from 1988 to switch to complete economic accountability and self-financing, and then the problem will be even more acute: After all, the level of prices for shipments of products under subcontracting arrangements will already be reflected in wages in the labor collective.

Clearly, a well-conceived system of credit and subsidies is needed: The "technological breakthrough" deserves state support. In my view, we will also have to introduce special export incentives. Incidentally, CEMA measures could also help in this area together with the improvement of national economic mechanisms and the rapprochement of the fraternal countries' policies in the prices sphere.

There have also been some improvements on the complex question of foreign exchange. Agreement has been reached between certain countries on the reciprocal utilization of national currencies. Measures are also being taken to create the conditions for ensuring the convertibility [obratimost] of the transfer ruble. My personal view is that, given their foreign-currency monopoly, the socialist countries are in a position to ensure the controlled convertibility of their currencies—both national and collective.

There are grounds for thinking that with the introduction of direct ties the CEMA countries will be able to enhance the quality of reciprocal trade turnover and improve its structure. But it is too soon to talk about any real results in this area. In assessing the present situation, it must be stated that the CEMA countries are still at the very beginning of the complex and difficult path of involving the direct creators of technical ideas and the producers of goods and services in foreign economic activity. [Shiryayev ends]

Jerzy Wysocki, party committee first secretary at the L. Warynski Construction Machinery and Hydraulic Equipment Plant in Warsaw City.

A year ago he noted:

The organization of direct ties must be accompanied by a restructuring of thinking;

it is necessary to enhance the role of party organizations and each individual Communist in this important task.

[Wysocki begins] I was very happy to accept *Pravda's* proposal to return to the questionnaire I and others had answered a year ago. After all, direct ties are a new form of cooperation among the fraternal countries' labor collectives. We are pinning great hopes on them for improving the effectiveness of Polish-Soviet cooperation. I say "are pinning" because, regrettably, not much has been accomplished over the last year. The formative period has, alas, been protracted. Many good intentions are still just so many words.

We are cooperating with the M.I. Kalinin Machine Building Plant in Moscow, which, like our enterprise, specializes in producing modern hydraulic equipment. Back in March 1984 we signed an agreement on mutual cooperation in 1985-1990. Currently some things have been accomplished in the sphere of technical and production collaboration. Tests of various types of pumps for new hydraulic excavators are continuing. Tests of an experimental batch of high-pressure sleeves manufactured by the Muscovites have produced positive results. Our specialists are planning a trip to the M.I. Kalinin plant to coordinate technical and production conditions for the assimilation of the new equipment. It has not yet proved possible to implement the previously envisaged utilization of Soviet-produced pumps. The scientific and technical cooperation plan is also not being fulfilled in many areas. We often refer to the fact that we are "bogged down in day-to-day concerns," but this, of course, is no excuse.

Socialist labor collectives have been created at both enterprises. A team from the Moscow plant visited us last year. Unfortunately, our side has still not made a "return visit."

I would particularly like to dwell on cooperation in the sociopolitical and social spheres. An interesting and rich program has been drawn up on paper. But, I repeat, only on paper. It is not being put into practice. That is why we have not gotten around to exchanging labor teams, or children's and youth groups during the summer vacation. What is going on? I think that both sides are at fault. There has been little initiative on our side or on the part of our Moscow colleagues. A new approach and new thinking are needed.

The concept of "businesslike cooperation" is sometimes dominated by a kind of technocratism: It is sufficient, apparently, for engineers, designers, and directors to meet. But direct ties are not just an economic matter, they are a political matter too. Their successful implementation—I am profoundly convinced of this—is inconceivable without stepping up the human factor. Ultimately the fate of cooperation is directly decided by the people working the machine tools—a great deal depends on their conscientiousness and faith in this important undertaking. And this places an even greater responsibility on party organizations.

I am ashamed to admit that during this period there has not been a single meeting between representatives of party committees at the enterprises engaged in direct ties. We party people do have things to talk about. Just take the forthcoming 70th anniversary of Great October after all—is that not an incentive to rally collectives in the two countries and overcome barriers that have not yet been removed!

Our specific proposal is to organize a meeting between party committee representatives as quickly as possible. What has been achieved must be assessed honestly, openly, and in a party-minded fashion, barriers must be removed, and a real action program mapped out. After all, today this largely depends on us and our initiative. The sociopolitical climate of the most important processes under way in our countries—Polish renewal and Soviet restructuring—favor this. [Wysocki ends]

Istvan Erdei, director general of the Csepel machine-tool-building plant, Budapest.

A year ago I said:

In developing direct contacts we must rely on the most modern production techniques; it is necessary to create conditions for partner enterprises where they are able to adopt independent decisions including the right to take a risk.

[Erdei begins] Since we have decided to improve the methods of our collaboration, we ought to aim high, namely at producing goods which meet the highest world standards. This means that it is necessary to reduce the time needed for design and development work and to accelerate the introduction of bold ideas.

Unfortunately, progress is slow. We are discussing the question of the establishment of a joint design collective with the Moscow grinding machine tool plant, for instance, but so far we have made no real headway.

Our contacts with the Moscow S. Ordzhonikidze machine tool plant are developing somewhat better. So far the timetable for joint work has been observed. Designers who are jointly working on the development of attachments to one of our lathes have met several times.

Nonetheless, there is not much evidence yet of partner enterprises fully exercising their right to resolve scientific and technical problems independently and responsibly (not to mention their right to take a risk).

I would like to cite our cooperation with the M.V. Frunze science-and-production association in Sumy. We at the Csepel plant have a radial drill which could be produced under a production sharing agreement with the Sumy plant in which the latter is interested. It would also be possible, on the basis of production sharing, to expand the production of Csepel machining centers. These consist of the main components of flexible production systems, which are needed by the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries. Then the seemingly insurmountable question arose: What will the Sumy plant supply to us in exchange? There is a great deal that we are interested in. However, the Sumy plant is constrained by various limits and the superior authorities seemed to be programmed to answer: "Impossible."

Now both sides have turned for assistance to their respective ministries. However, it is strange that we cannot conclude a document such as a cooperation agreement on our own! After all, the essence and purpose of direct contacts consists in production sharing and mutually advantageous exchanges of output.

Normatives and prices should act as economic incentives for partner-enterprises to deepen their collaboration. So far all this is poorly organized. Our hands are tied, our opportunities for maneuver, initiative, and for taking prompt independent decisions are strictly limited. Indeed, the mechanism of socialist integration needs serious restructuring. [Erdei ends]

Gorbachev Meets ICFTU Leaders 9 Oct

PM111821 PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 87
Second Edition pp 1,2

["M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With the Leadership of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions"]

[Text] On 9 October M. S. Gorbachev met at the CPSU Central Committee with the leaders of this international trade union organization which has about 83 million members in 100 countries.

Taking part in the meeting were the ICFTU President P. P. Narayanan (Malaysia), the ICFTU General Secretary John Vanderveken (Belgium), Vice Presidents Ernst Breit (FRG), Gopeshwar (India), Shirley Carr (Canada), Stig Malm (Sweden), Franco Marini (Italy), Norman Willis (Britain), Tadanobu Usami (Japan), Secretaries of the Inter-American and African regional organisations affiliated with the ICFTU, L. Anderson (Panama) and Amos Gray (Liberia). Persons accompanying them were also present.

When greeting the leaders of these major trade unions Mikhail Gorbachev noted the singular significance of such a meeting, the more so because in past times relations between the ICFTU and the Soviet Union had not formed in the best way.

This means that in this respect too the world has begun to change. The presence of such a delegation here is a sign that today it is already difficult if not impossible to deal with problems of peace without the broad participation of the public, its organizations and, of course, such a major mass organization as the trade unions. It is good that they are joining the search for ways of improving the world situation.

An acquaintance with the ICFTU official statements on questions of disarmament, Mikhail Gorbachev said, has brought me to the conclusion that I am ready to sign the main provisions outlined in these statements. This causes me to rejoice. I also rejoice that there is now a possibility to speak openly and directly about what worries you and us.

Trade Union subject-matter as such was not envisaged by Mikhail Gorbachev's interlocutors. So in his introductory remarks he limited himself only to noting that despite the specific features of trade union work in different countries, there is one thing they have in common. They must protect working people. This means that trade unions have an interest in everything. This is also true of trade unions in a socialist country, a country of working people, a country in which the system is their own. Yet we did not fail to note that lately the views and possibilities of mass organizations, of trade unions were not utilized in full and this affected the situation in society.

There are two aspects to the participation of trade unions in socio-political life. One is the implementation of their views and interests in formulating policy questions. The other is the realization of the right to monitor policy implementation. Both are constructive, and if we also add criticism by trade unions we will get a whole set of their interactions with the leadership of the country, with the activity of state and administrative bodies at all levels.

The international commonality of trade union functions today is connected with the scientific and technological revolution despite all differences in how its social consequences are transformed under the conditions of different countries. Here too the trade unions should stand guard over the interests of working people. Mikhail Gorbachev expressed hope that international trade union associations of different orientations would at some stage arrange some form of contact among themselves.

The conversation concentrated on major issues of importance to mankind. All members of the delegation spoke.

They saw their mission as presenting on behalf of millions of trade union members their views to the leader of one of the biggest world powers. They said they intended to say the same to the President of the United States, and that they already had contacts with leaders of other states, with the leadership of NATO and the Nonaligned Movement.

Their remarks were keynoted by concern over the arms race and desire that the positive moments that have appeared in the discussions and talks on nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons, in the search of solutions to other security problems, including regional conflicts, be crowned with success.

The views and demands to the political leadership of various states, first of all the USSR and the United States, were formulated by the speakers from the position of equidistance. Yet it was characteristic that they accepted many proposals outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev in his article on September 17 and in his speech in Murmansk, and that they were satisfied most of the views expressed by them were receied with understanding and agreement.

This concerns such questions as the interconnection between economy and disarmament; understanding that spending on armaments gobbles up tremendous resources needed for social development, for stamping out hunger, diseases and ecological dangers; respect for national sovereignty as a key condition of security; the need of collective international efforts to ensure security; the importance of strengthening the prestige of the United Nations Organization; recognition that the arms race does not make the world secure but only undermines its security, that security can be preserved and

sustained with the help of much smaller armaments and armed forces; that glasnost and openness are very important for verifying agreements; the connection of the process of disarmament with the growth of trust and the importance of practical disarmament steps for the forming of trust.

The commonality of views expressed itself also in the evaluation of the importance of the Helsinki process, in particular in that contacts not only between politicians but also among ordinary people and their organizations are very important for the normalization of international relations, and that this is one of the guarantees of the preservation of peace. Neither were there differences in recognizing the rights of all peoples to development, to work for all who are capable of working, to overcoming hunger and other social calamities, to a just settlement of all humanitarian issues. In short, the thoughts of the interlocutors agreed that universal security presupposes such a system that would include everything—from the elimination of weapons of mass annihilation to ensuring human rights and freedoms.

A very apt reminder was made by one of the participants in the conversation that working people suffer most from any wars. Workers and farmers perish on the fields of battle while after the war it is they who have to shoulder the burden of rebuilding what was devastated.

Attention was attracted by a statement made by Ernst Breit that the West German trade unions would do everything for war to never again begin from German soil.

The speakers approved of the accord reached between the USSR and the United States on an agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles, stressing that it was very important for this agreement to become the first step to the solution of other questions of disarmament, first of all to reducing strategic offensive nuclear weapons, this "biggest devil", as the Italian representative put it; that the sea based systems not be forgotten; that at long last agreement be reached on the elimination of chemical weapons while conventional armaments and armed forces be reduced to the level of reasonable sufficiency; and that the process of disarmament be not restricted to Europe and encompass all parts of the world.

Mikhail Gorbachev showed full understanding of the remarks made by representatives of Third World trade unions who sharply raised the question of the impermissibility of squandering resources on armaments at a time when more than a billion people live in conditions of poverty, when more than a half of mankind does not have a possibility to satisfy the most rudimentary requirements, and when the external debt of many states like a cancerous growth puts in question the survival of mankind.

Mikhail Gorbachev particularly singled out the question of the connection between disarmament and development. He called for a very serious evaluation of the situation, especially by those present who function within the framework of the capitalist system. They should ponder such a problem: Can this system ensure the living standard of its population without militarization and without an inequitable exchange with the Third World, that is, without exploitation of its human and material resources? There is no escaping this question because the situation is such that the rich are becoming richer while the poor are becoming poorer. In this process too there is a line the crossing of which is no less dangerous than in the arms race.

We are not for disrupting the existing ties of the world economy, but we are for perfecting them on a just basis. Incidentally herein lies the key to understanding the crux of regional conflicts and to removing flashpoints.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke highly of the stand taken by trade unions on the question of reconversion and on their attitude to military industry as a huge obstacle in the way of economic progress.

In some of the remarks one could hear, apart from natural wishes and recommendations, claims that could be explained either by insufficient knowledge of the Soviet policy or by the adherence to habitual stereotypes with respect to the Soviet Union.

Mikhail Gorbachev expounded the Soviet position on the question of Afghanistan, saying, among other things, that the Soviet Union sincerely stood for it being a nonaligned, independent and neutral state. The U.S.S.R. will do everything to speed up the process of settlement of the situation related to Afghanistan—this will make it possible to bring Soviet soldiers home.

Ending the dialogue, Mikhail Gorbachev thanked all those who took part in the meeting.

It was important for me, he said, to hear from you who represent the diverse and complex modern world your candid opinions. This meeting confirms yet another time how everything is interrelated in it, how we all depend on each other.

In the final analysis this simple fact underlies the new thinking that the Soviet leadership has arrived at as a result of profound and careful reflection. On the political plane, the concern for the destiny of peace voiced here causes great satisfaction. It comes in line with the feeelings and ideas of the Soviet people.

During my trips across the Soviet Union I've never heard a single voice calling into question the need for seeking a better world based on trust, mutual understanding and cooperation. There are no such sentiments in our country, even among the generals. We have no people who would vote to have war.

I was deeply moved by the striving of those present—and they evidently reflect the views of millions—for joint actions. The Soviet leadership is fully aware of its responsibility. It proceeds from the premise that the world is now at the crossroads—it's either entering new spheres of the arms race, including exotic types of weapons and upgrading conventional arms to the parameters of nuclear arms, or giving up confrontation and moving toward a safer peace for all.

The first road, if it can be called so at all, is murderous for life on earth and deeply wrong from the moral perspective.

The Soviet leadership is confident that it is possible to make the right and reasonable choice, in the interests of general progress, and that such an increase in the productive power of mankind will make it possible, given all remaining differences — political, ideological and social — to also resolve many of problems that were discussed here. It is not an easy thing to do, it will have to be made in stages, but the choice must be made in favor of this road.

It is the source of immense satisfaction that all remarks came, properly speaking, as votes for such a choice. This is the most important conclusion I'm drawing from this meeting—a conclusion we will take into consideration in our policies.

It is gratifying that a broad approach to the problem of disarmament was voiced and that all of its positive consequences are taken into account.

It is not only security and peace, it is also the reconversion which will make it possible to increase the number of jobs. It is also the democratization of social and political life because militarism is a breeding ground for reactionary phenomena, for the toughening of the political regime, for the limitation of possibilities of the working class movement whose protest against the arms race is not infrequently pictured as an effort to undermine national security. Disarmament makes it possible to meet the needs of a working man better. It is the conservation of resources and their re-direction toward resolving genuine human problems, such as poverty, the ecological threat and, to be sure, indebtedness. The "Third World" indebtedness is a social time bomb which can lead to most dreadful consequences. No amount of palliatives which are used to create the semblance that the problem is being addressed will be of any help here.

The entire contemporary world, the whole of civilization — in all the diversity and heterogenity of the components making it up — have reached such a frontier when the common values of all mankind have acquired paramount importance. The interests of one state, no matter how powerful, the interests of a group of states, no matter how unanimous, cannot determine world politics. It should be based on the interests of all mankind. A balance of interests is needed. There exist realities and it is impossible to step over them. They should be perceived and efforts should be made to take them into account in the political practice. It is impossible to tackle new tasks using old approaches. The new reality calls for a new policy. We are realists, we are not from the world of illusions and fantasies. Our new thinking is based on all the realities of the contemporary world.

We have not only proclaimed new thinking, our new political philosophy. We have started transferring it into a practical plane.

Mikhail Gorbachev mentioned the Soviet Union's main foreign policy initiatives and steps over the past 18-24 months. They deal with virtually all major problems against which the world community came up, but the Soviet leadership attaches priority to disarmament questions among these matters.

We realize that all these problems cannot be resolved at one time. There will be initial steps, there will be subsequent steps, and so on. However, equal security should be preserved at every stage. I repeat again and again that we are not interested in getting superiority over the United States. This would do nothing to strengthen security. We are also against such a mode of actions when, reducing armaments in one direction, in one place, with the intendion to build them up in other directions, in other places. This undermines confidence, erodes the very process of talks on disarmament. We wish everyone at all stages of real disarmament could be confident that what has been adopted and registered in agreements really strengthens security, and that they will not be violated by anyone.

We proceed from these positions also on questions of verification. Since matters are being placed on a practical plane and have reached the stage of real disarmament, we are for very stringent control. When we hear talk about the need for double control we say that we are for triple control. And since I was asked here about the obstacles that still exist on the road to the medium- and shorter-range missile agreement, I can say that one of these obstacles is that our partners wish some things to be exempt from control.

The Soviet leadership holds that the agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles can and must be concluded. We appreciate that the political will for this has been manifested not only in the United States but also in other NATO countries. The outstanding problems can be resolved promptly. In any case the Soviet Union will do everything so that this initial step toward nuclear disarmament, a step of great importance, be taken. Its importance is not only that a whole class of nuclear weapons is destroyed. Its importance lies no less in its vast political and moral consequences as an example showing the possibility of real disarmament.

The problem of strategic offensive arms reduction is in the sphere of our unremitting attention. We submitted new proposals in Geneva. This problem is very serious and important. It applies at the first stage to us and the United States, but later other nuclear powers will not be able to avoid it either.

Regarding the obstacles about which you ask, in this area these obstacles lie in the attitude to the ABM treaty. Our stand is simple: Let us observe this treaty, as was done until 1983, when neither we nor Americans had any doubts about its interpretation. When the SDI emerged and along with it a temptation to use a technological breakthrough to get an edge on the Soviet Union through space, then this main obstacle appeared. We are against the arms race in space, and we are glad that you support this stand. Should such a race start, the entire process of talks would be shattered, nothing would remain of the elements of confidence that started shaping. The arms race in space also means ruin. But this, incidently, is what they are hoping for, this is what they would like to happen to the Soviet Union. In this way they want to undermine our restructuring, to make it choke so as to be able to say later that the Soviet Union cannot achieve anything.

This will not work. We have a reply to the SDI; this was said more than once. If the Americans impose the arms race in space, all of us are in for bad times.

I believe that an agreement on strategic offensive arms is possible. It can be reached under the present administration, or at least arrangements in principle can be achieved, but the partners should be meeting each other halfway, the bridge should be built from both sides; we are prepared for this.

Answering the questions about the concentration of large nuclear forces in the northern seas, in the Arctic, Mikhail Gorbachev linked the Murmansk initiatives with the agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles, with the proposals to reduce conventional armaments and forces in Europe—from the Atlantic to the Urals. If progress is made in this, the concentration of nuclear menace in the north of Europe, in water expanses of the Arctic and the North Atlantic also should not be permitted. Precisely this connection explains the timing for the Murmansk proposals. We are very serious about them and we intend to act in such a way as to launch them into international politics.

We noted with satisfaction a favorable response to the proposals in Murmansk from the public and governmental circles of northern countries. But we are aware also of the negative reaction in definite NATO circles. This puts us on guard and concerns all of us, the entire international public.

The participants in the meeting raised the question of human rights. Summing up remarks on this score, Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the readiness of the Soviet side to discuss any matters related to this, but it is only if the socio-political choice made by peoples is respected that the discussion can be productive.

We respect the choice of every people. Naturally we expect that the choice made by 280 million Soviet people and which took more than a hundred nationalities from the backyard of world development to advanced positions will also be respected. An honest dialogue should be conducted on human rights problems as well.

During a dialogue and with an objective attitude much in the institutes of democracy in other countries is seen better from a distance, and we take this into account in our debates with the West. However, there cannot be any teachers in world politics now, we all learn from contemporary history.

Launching the reorganization we started the transformation of all aspects of society. We shall have to discard many things that hampered our development. We wish to realize the entire potential of our socialist system — through democratization. We shall be steadily and consistently advancing along the road to glasnost, criticism and self-criticism — in other words, along the road of democracy in every area, particularly in the production sphere, where the participation of collectives, and hence trade unions, will be decisive.

Our people in all seriousness embarked on the exercise of their rights and the realization of their potential. All this will be done in the framework of the democratic process. This will include the solution of questions of political, civil rights and all other, specific questions of this sphere.

This is our complex and challenging world, Mikhail Gorbachev said in conclusion. In order to take the bearing in it and resolve its acute problems, there should be no room for disrespect for states and peoples. The science of living in this world should be learned. For this purpose it is also necessary to heavily involve the public in world politics, including such a vast social force as trade unions.

I had really looked forward to this meeting and it is with optimism that I am summing up for myself its results. I think that it has helped start the ball rolling.

All of you and the Soviet Union have big possibilities for cooperation in upholding and building a secure world. An ancient Indian wisdom has it that only he who walks will traverse the road. This wisdom is 2,000 years old. So let us heed it and go forward, uniting our efforts as we do so. Thereby we will bring the aim closer. You can count on our readiness to cooperate with the ICFTU in international matters.

The meeting was attended by S. A. Shalayev and V. S. Shaposhinikov.

Gerasimov Holds Briefing for Journalists

UN Military Staff Meeting

LD131120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 13 October (TASS)—The development of events in the Persian Gulf is confirming the apprehensions of the USSR, which has warned that the situation there could get out of control, said Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry at a briefing here today for Soviet and foreign journalists. The U.S. attempts to play the role of arbiter here are having negative results. It has come to the point that the United States runs the risk of becoming the target of its own weapons, the "Stinger" missiles, he said.

The latest reports from this region about a direct armed incident between the United States and Iran make the need to adopt immediate measures to reduce tension in the region even more urgent. We consider that this can be done only with the help of international efforts, and not through intensifying confrontation and military might, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The creation of UN forces, which could replace foreign warships in the region, would be appropriate for the goal of ensuring freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf. In order to put this matter onto a practical plane, we propose activating the UN Security Council Military Staff Committee. The chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces is prepared to take part in a meeting of that committee.

Our proposal has been met with interest in many countries. Canada, Italy, Norway, and other countries that operate merchant ships in this region, have reacted to it positively. Unfortunately, we do not yet have a clear and precise response from the United States. We would like to hope that Washington will consider this matter again, and weigh out the benefits for everyone that will open up in the event of the implementation of the idea of establishing UN forces in the Persian Gulf, G. Gerasimov said.

Doubts U.S. SDI Promise

LD131139 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS—U.S. President Ronald Reagan recently repeated his proposal to "share" with the Soviet Union the results of work under the Strategic Defence Initiative programme, once this work was over.

This was being presented as evidence of the sincerity of the U.S. intention to move from "mutually assured destruction" to "mutual reliance on defence," Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told a briefing today. Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, pointed out that "sincerity and especially the feasibility of this idea give rise to great doubts."

"It is hard to believe that the American side will be ready to hand over to the USSR the results of up-to-date scientific and technological research, now kept secret even from its own allies.

Suffice to to recall that quite recently American companies sought to get permission for the launching of their commercial satellites by Soviet booster rockets. Their own government denied them that permission despite the Soviet Union's firm guarantees that these satellites will remain intact and will be watched over by American representatives.

This very fact, as well as the entire practice of discriminatory export policy pursued by Cocom gives us the right to doubt the U.S. promises to 'share' with us the results of SDI research and development.

Such promises are nothing but a propaganda attempt to justify the 'Star Wars' programme. President Reagan's promises are in no way backed by the U.S. stance at the talks in Geneva.

It is being held in the USSR that there should be cooperation in the peaceful study and exploration of outer space, rather than in the development of weapons. For that purpose, we are prepared to open our laboratories on a reciprocal basis with other countries if, naturally, the attempts to prevent the transfer of the arms race into outer space succeed."

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable'

LD112050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 11 Oct 87

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Nikolay Agayants, All-Union Radio commentator and writer on international affairs; Boris Vasiliyevich Andrianov, all-Union Radio commentator and writer on international affairs; Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator and writer on international affairs]

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, comrades. Of the kaleidoscopic whirl of the events of the past week—events of various degrees of significance, range and international resonance—I think we should single out for discussion at our roundtable today the following: Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meeting with the leadership of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in Moscow; the visit to the Soviet Union of Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and the Soviet-Finnish talks; the results of the visit to Latin America of Soviet Foreign Minister Comrade Shevardnadze; the situation in the Gulf and in the Pacific—in connection with the obvious desire of the United States to base its actions there on the doctrine of

neoglobalism; and, finally, the first concrete lessons of the widening Guatemalan process—widening, despite Washington's vigorous opposition to these positive tendencies. Those, then, are our topics. But before we get down to discussing them, let me introduce today's speakers. They are my colleagues, the well known writers on international affairs and All-Union Radio commentators, Boris Andrianov and Vitaliy Sobolev. Judging by the reports that have been received by our editorial office and which are still coming in, literally from every corner of the globe, Comrade Gorbachev's speech at his meeting with the leadership of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions—an organization with some 8[illegible] million members from 100 countries—that speech [illegible] the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has aroused great interest among the world public. The foreign media—press, radio and television—are unanimous in noting that once again, a passionate call for peace and reason has come from Moscow. In the course of our journalistic work we shall undoubtedly be returning more than once to the theses and conclusions contained in that speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev; but already it can be said with a full sense of responsibility that the honest and frank position of the Soviet state on the most important problems of our time, the striving to find ways of solving them and untangling the knots of dangerous conflicts and contradictions, corresponds to the aspirations of millions of people: of all who value clear skies above our planet, of all who cherish peace.

Incidentally, one illustration of the changes that are taking place in the sphere of foreign policy, in international relations, is the visit to our country by President Mauno Koivisto, which has passed in an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding, and his meetings and conversations with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The Soviet-Finnish talks — and this can be said today with absolute confidence — have been a new milestone on the long and fruitful path of cooperation and good-neighborliness between our countries in the postwar period. It is noteworthy also that this visit has taken place on the eve of two anniversaries of historic importance to our peoples: the 70th of the Great October and the 70th of the proclamation of Finland's independence. The Finnish press notes that Koivisto and the persons who accompanied him—among whom, as you'll remember, were four ministers, including the deputy prime minister and foreign minister—were everywhere accorded a very warm welcome. The talks confirmed the intention of both countries to continue building their relations on lasting, fundamental factors that ensure a steady policy of friendship and trust between the USSR and Finland on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid signed in 1948.

[Sobolev] In connection with Mauno Koivisto's visit to the Soviet Union, I want to say this: I imagine quite a few of our listeners will have been to Finland, whether on business associated with the various forms of cooperation between our countries, or as tourists. And I think they'll agree with me that when you cross the border into Finland, the first and main impression is how many things there are that bind us to this neighboring country, even though we have different social systems. When the train crosses the border, it runs on the same railway track, with a gauge of the same width—the only one of this kind, I think, that goes outside the boundaries of the Soviet Union in Europe. On the tracks of that railway we see masses of Soviet wagons carrying various goods that Finland needs. And the faces of the Finns — mostly blue-eyed — don't look at all foreign to us; and in the center of Helsinki, though it is not a very ancient city, there are a good few buildings built by Russian architects before the revolution, and the Finns remember that.

The postwar policy of good-neighborliness—what is known, after the names of two Finnish presidents, as the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line—is stable, and has been maintained now for four decades. It is, I would say, an enviable cooperation — in the literal sense — because in the West it unfortunately arouses dark feelings in many people. Bourgeois propaganda has accordingly invented the word Finlandization — meaning the Soviet Union's desire to have the same relations with all of Europe as with Finland. I was interested to know what the Finns think of it, because they know the word. The Finns are conscious of the special nature of our relations. A peaceful, friendly border, deliveries of needed goods and the securing of contracts for Finnish industry and, in part, agriculture: These things can and do inspire nothing but satisfaction among the Finns.

Of course, various complications are possible. For instance, there was the difficulty that arose recently in connection with the fall in the price of the energy carriers as they're called — particularly oil — which the Soviet Union supplies to Finland. But as Mauno Koivisto rightly said in his speech, given mutual goodwill, such problems can be overcome quite satisfactorily, and that goodwill is precisely the outstanding feature of our relations. If some people in the West envy such relations, well, there's nothing to stop them from following this good example, instead of resenting it.

[Agayants] To what you've said, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, I'd like to add this: The interaction between our two states is characterized, to a very high degree, by great dynamism and consistency. It embraces economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties and humanitarian contacts. Trade between our countries, built on the clearing system which has stood the test of time — that is, the system in which there are no cash transactions — and on the principle of most-favored status with unfailing respect for each other's interests, this trade is now developing successfully. And you were right to note that certain difficulties have arisen because of the sharp fall in oil prices and prices of petroleum products on the world market. Negative processes have arisen, the balance has been upset. Both sides are now making vigorous efforts to ensure that the trade that has been developing so successfully in recent years is not disrupted, and that in

this sphere of our cooperation, too, the progress necessary for this move forward will be achieved. So as far as bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Finland are concerned, one can say without any exaggeration that these relations can certainly stand as an example and a convincing illustration of how Lenin's idea of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is being successfully put into practice. A prominent topic at the talks was the plan put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Murmansk for turning the northern part of our planet into a peace zone.

[Andrianov] The Soviet initiatives that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put forward in Murmansk are organically connected both with the general European process and with the problems of security on a worldwide scale. And it is necessary to note that these initiatives take into account the interests and feelings of the peoples of the northern countries. The reactions coming in from there testify that the concrete program for a radical lowering of the level of military confrontation in the North is being perceived as a vital enterprise dictated both by political and by military necessity. Norwegian Prime Minister Brundtland, for example, has emphasized that that country's government sees as positive the fact that the Soviet side has shown understanding of the concern of other countries of the region, and indicated the measures that should be taken. Swedish Prime Minister Andersson has said that in his country, the Soviet Union's interest in achieving agreement on arms limitation and measures of trust in the naval sphere, which would affect the northern regions, has been greeted with approval. There is every reason, he said, to welcome these initiatives, that could lead to restraint on the part of the leading military powers in making their military dispositions. Icelandic Foreign Minister Hermannsson has called the Soviet proposal a definite new step. He pointed out that every proposal must be appraised realistically and without prejudice. Well, that's a perfectly reasonable comment. It amounts to a call to show willingness to discuss our Murmansk proposals, as they are now being called. It must be said frankly that we, too, expect this, since we assume that our six new proposals create a basis on which a businesslike dialogue could begin. Of course, in putting forward the Murmansk initiatives, the Soviet leadership cherished no illusion that they would be well received everywhere. We are realists, says Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and we see that the process of disarmament has difficult stages to go through. But at the same time, we realize that there is no other way, and that we must therefore move in this direction, however slowly, towards a real reduction of arms. The proposals made in Murmansk indicate movement towards that goal; and it is a fact worthy of attention that the Soviet program for a radical lowering of the level of military confrontation has—it can be said with confidence—grown from the favorable soil prepared by the idea of setting up a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, an idea put forward almost a quarter of a century ago by the Finnish president, Urho Kekkonen. As long ago as 1963, this outstanding statesman noted that the northern countries were, de facto, creating a zone free of nuclear weapons.

[Agayants] All that is so. And unfortunately, Boris Vasiliyevich, the reactions to our Arctic Peace Program have been very mixed. There are those who are frankly opposed to implementing it.

[Andrianov] That's certainly true, but all the same what I'd like to emphasize first of all is that virtually all five European Scandinavian countries, that is, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland, have responded favorably to the Soviet proposal, insofar as these are the countries it primarily concerns. And, to be honest, it has not always been so in the past. One cannot fail to mention also that whenever the Soviet Union formulates new peace proposals — and it has happened this time, too — there is always immediately a chorus of voices from somewhere in the West expressing objections. I'd say it was an unconditioned reflex in the style of Academician Pavlov. And this time, too, the NATO brass hats and certain observers — on the Right, naturally — have wasted no time on reflection and started looking for dirty tricks in the Soviet proposals. They have pointed out, in particular, that NATO's northern flank is very important to that organization, that freedom of navigation for NATO warships in the region is important for maintaining that flank and bringing reinforcements into Norway. In other words, these people are clearly not abreast of the new political thinking. After all, the Soviet Union, too, has a northern and a western flank, and has to provide for their security; and it is my understanding that it has not been at all easy for us to put forward these proposal, precisely from the strategic point of view. However, the Soviet Union proceeds on the assumption that we must not be thinking about how to wage war, but rather about how to avoid it. That is at variance with what they think at NATO headquarters. Nonetheless, as far as appraisals of the Soviet proposals are concerned, the balance is certainly in favor of a favourable, positive response. The Soviet Union is taking unilateral measures in the spirit of the new political thinking.

[Andrianov continues] For example, we've dismantled the medium-range missiles on the Kola Peninsula, and expressed willingness to with draw from the Baltic our submarines carrying nuclear missiles. These unilateral measures are meeting with a fair degree of understanding in the West, and it's very interesting that even at NATO headquarters, after the first, disapproving reaction to the proposals that Comrade Gorbachev put forward in Murmansk, they've seen fit to reconsider, and give a more favorable reply to these proposals. The bulletin *Nouvelles Atlantiques — Atlantic News* — which is regarded as close to NATO, has been authorized to write that at the headquarters of the North Atlantic bloc, these proposals have, on the whole, been positively received; they are being studied, not rejected. True, 'study' at NATO headquarters does not inspire any great hopes, but all the

same I feel even this can be considered a big change for the better. And, naturally, we are today becoming convinced at every step of the effectiveness of the new approaches that are characteristic of our course in foreign policy — for restructuring, which is being very actively and vigorously implemented in democracy, which is such a complex and capricious sphere of human activity. The Soviet Union is demonstrating its adherence to the cause of peace. Consistently and with a strong sense of principle, our party and government, together with all the world's peaceloving forces, are waging a determined battle to remove the threat of thermonuclear war that hangs over mankind and to achieve concrete accords on all aspects of disarmament and the strengthening of international security. Peaceful coexistence is the only rational alternative for all the peoples in our uneasy nuclear space age. On this basis, the land of the Soviets, born of the flames of the October, proffers to mankind the idea of creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security—an idea which, as recent events show, is finding ardent response and understanding in the hearts of millions ofpeople of goodwill. And while we're on the subject of the Soviet peace offensive, as the Western media have christened this process, while we're talking about the new political thinking and the success of Soviet diplomacy, I think it's high time we moved on to the next of our roundtable topics, namely, the unprecedented—for how else can we describe it—visit of the Soviet foreign minister to Latin America. This certainly is a bright new page in the history of the Soviet Union's relations with the states of the Western hemisphere. We'll hear a fuller and better account of this from our Latin American expert, Vitaliy Sobolev.

[Sobolev] Comrade Shevardnadze's visit attracted attention owing to many—and fairly weighty—reasons. First of all, this was the first visit of a statesman of such a rank to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. Secondly, one should take into account that the visit took place relatively shortly after the military regimes in those countries had been replaced with civilian democratic governments. The coincidence of the proximity of views of many international issues, first of all on the issues of war and peace, was shown in all the three capitals — Brasilia, Buenos Aires and Montevideo — and that specific steps were taken in every case in the sphere of developing bilateral relations supplies even more grounds for a high appraisal of the visit. I should like to note that relations of respect have always existed between our countries, even during the periods of coolness caused by transient considerations, first of all by pressure from the United States. The history of our relations has its roots in a very distant past, in past centuries. Suffice it to recall that the first Russian consul had come to Brazil before the country became independent. It was Academician (Landsdorf) who, together with navigator (Nestor Rubtsov), carried out a trip into the wilds of the Amazonian forests and gathered scientific materials that have retained their enormous value to the present day. There are a great number of interesting and important facts pertaining to the area of our mutual relations and, as a whole, they paint a picture that cannot fail to make one glad. The possibilities for developing our relations are still great, and the unanimity with which the press of the above-mentioned and other Latin American countries expressed the hope that Comrade Shevardnadze's visit would make it possible to better realize those possibilities is worth emphasizing. Comrade Shevardnadze's working visit to Cuba was an important event of last week, too. During conversations that passed in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, mutual satisfaction with the state and unswerving progress of Soviet-Cuban relations in various areas and the striving to do all one can to perfect fraternal cooperation between our two countries along concrete lines were voiced. While noting indisputable shifts in international relations toward a certain easing of tension and the revival of the hope of people of goodwill for attaining important accords on cardinal present-day problems, we cannot, however — and simply have no right to — turn a blind eye to the fact that there still exist worrying and explosive features and situations on the globe, and that regional conflicts persist and are sometimes being aggravated. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted in his Murmansk speech, it would be irresponsible on our part to underrate the forces resisting the changes that are taking place in the world.

These forces are influential, blinded by hatred of everything progressive; they are very aggressive, these forces. There are forces like that in various circles of the capitalist world, but their highest concentration occurs among those who directly serve the military-industrial complex ideologically and politically and who make a living from it. It is exactly they who are whipping up tension in the Persian Gulf, around the Pyilippines and around Fiji. Does not one perceive the iron hand of adherents to the policy of neoglobalism there? Is it not in the interests of the same military-industrial complex that tension near Iranian and Iraqi coasts, where Washington has concentrated a naval armada unprecedented in strength for peaceful times, is being whipped up?

[Andrianov] Indeed, the situation is very tense there, extremely tense, I would say, and for a whole number of reasons. First of all, because the buildup of naval forces of the United States and its NATO allies is continuing there. Second, because, judging from the make-up of the U.S. squadron, it is offensive in nature, as it includes a battleship, a strike aircraft-carrier, missile cruisers and other warships of appropriate types. Moreover, they have on board a landing force that is up to 30,000-strong, if not greater. To maintain that such a powerful striking fist has been set up only to ensure freedom of navigation is to count on deceiving gullible people.

[Sobolev] It is at least blackmail.

[Andrianov] But such people will hardly be found among those who understand seriously the situation that has arisen in the Persian Gulf zone.

[Agayants] According to a report by a UPI correspondent, the United States has developed a detailed plan for a partial sea blokade of Iran. With assistance from the British special services, the United States is preparing to implement this plan. What for? According to statements from Washington, in order to halt arms supplies to Iran. Withing the framework of this operation the U.S. Navy and warships of their Atlantic allies will receive an order to stop and inspect any — and I stress any — cargo vessels. UPI notes that Washington is currently working intensely upon the Governments of France, the FRG, Italy and other NATO member-states with the purpose of inclining them to support the blockade of Iran. Only London has responded to those appeals so far. This whole dangerous and provocative fuss is being conducted by the Washington Administration under the banner of protecting navigation in international waters! Terrific hypocrisy and staggering, I would add, political short-sightedness and thoughtlessness!

The attention of the world public is today riveted to yet another region — to the Pacific, or more specifically, to what is going on in Fiji and the Philippines. The Filipino public is expressing the most serious concern over the U.S. assistance to the country's right.

[Andrianov] Bofore speaking about the Philippines, I would like to draw your attention to the events taking place in Fiji. Over the last 5 months two military coups have taken place in Fiji. They were led by Lieutenant Colonel Rabuka, who has previously been completely unknown. True, in the interval between the two coups, he became a colonel. The cause of the coups that have taken place is reduced by Western propaganda to complications of a purely ethnic order: To aggravated differences between the two main population groups on Fiji. Yet very recently relations between the two communities were developing fairly normally and peacefully. It looks as if such stability was not to someone's liking, and someone needed to break it up, to incite intercommunal enmity and provoke social strife, and then use it as a pretext for a military coup. One fairly strage circumstance is striking. Rabuka proclaimed himself head of state, abolished the Constitution and thereby defied official London — Fiji being part of the British Commonwealth as a dominion and the British Queen being formally Head of the state of Fiji where she is represented by Governor General Ganilau. But the leader of the coup deprived them with one stroke, as the saying goes, of those posts and even threatened to take Fiji out of the Commonwealth by proclaiming the country an independent republic. Where has that individual got such a boldness from if even among the ranks of the small Fijian Army he is not prominent? What is the reason for such exessively ostentatious independence of actions of the previously unknown military man from a small island state? What is it—another political paradox or ordinary adventurism? To answer these questions, in my view, one has to recall the sluggishness with which the official British authorities reacted to the first coup that Rabuka staged in May. London was practically inactive, and afterwards it simply denied assistance to deposed Fijian Premier Bavadra. Even now the impression is that the British governmental offices are not terribly worried about the second coup that has taken place in Fiji. It seems that official London has deliberately chosen to keep quiet, as it were, in connection with the general situation in the South Pacific.

It is known that the Washington Administration and also the British Conservative government expressed anxiety in connection with the efforts in that zone being made to turn it into an antinuclear zone and to prevent its militarization, including that of the island states in the region, which did not want to be anybody's bases. Thirteen states of the Soulth Atlantic Forum, including Fiji, concluded and agreement on the creation of a zone of that kind 2 years ago, while New Zealand, Vanuatu and the Soloman Islands not only banned the placement of nuclear weapons on their territory but also the entry of nuclear ships into their ports. The Fijian government that was overthrown some 5 months back was also preparing to introduce that kind of ban. Meanwhile, literally within the last few days, the *Fiji Sun* newspaper has reported that the United States intends to establish two bases — naval and air — in the archipelago. And it is said that Col Rabuka has already given his consent to this. And so it turns out that in Washington's designs the coups on Fiji had the objective of driving a wedge into the collective security system taking shape in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

The point is that a top-level meeting of ASEAN member-states is planned to take place in 2 months' time in Manila. At this forum they intend to discuss practically the issue of establishing a nuclear-free zone in their region, following the example of the South Pacific Forum. And naturally in connection with this the problem of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines also comes up, or to put it more precisely, the problem of their liquidation — since, according to the Philippine antinuclear movement, mass-destruction weapons are held at these bases, which is incompatible with the status of the future nuclear-free zone is Southeast Asia. I don't think I am going to be wrong if I say that it is Washington's anxiety over the future of these bases in the Philippines that lies at the basis of U.S. subversive activities directed against the Philippine administration of President Corazon Aquino, who is at present going through quite a difficult time.

[Sobolev] I think that we should also dwell today on the events in Latin America which deserve attention, since talks within the course for national reconciliation took place this week in three Central American countries—in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala — between government representatives and opposition forces, armed or otherwise. There exist two, I'd say opposing, points of view regarding peaceful settlement in Central America. The United States reckons that there can be no peace in Central America as long as the Sandinists are in power in Nicaragua. The Latin Americans reckon that there can

be no peace in Latin America as long as the United States carries on with its interference there. This opinion of the Latin Americans, the opinion of Central America, has been reflected in the Guatemala Agreement.

It is no accident that right at the outset President Reagan described the Guatemala agreement as fundamentally defective. But the Agreement evoked such strong support all over the world that the White House saw fit to change its orientation, and in a recent speech at the Organization of American States President Reagan expressed support...

[Agayants, interrupting]...for the Guatemala agreement.

[Sobolev] The master of the White House needed his mancuver to have at least some chance to win in Congress another $270 million for the Somosists. But Nicaragua has announced that, irrespective of the results in Congress and whether the Somosists get more money or not, Nicaragua will continue to fulfil the Guatemala Agreement. The Nicaraguans have already more than once manifested goodwill, which met understanding and response from its neighbors and throughout Latin America.

[Agayants] Well, albeit with great difficulty, the new democratic philosophy of international relations with its humane universal criteria and values is permeating into the awareness of millions of people and into all kinds of population strata of various countries. And the strength of the new political thinking is in its consonance with people's common sense. That is why our peaceful initiatives find response and support from people of goodwill, in spite of all the attempts by imperialist ideologists to diminish the importance of these proposals and to blacken them.

The turning point, and this is an undeniable fact, was Reykjavik, an anniversary which we mark today. The negotiations in the Icelandic capital showed that it was possible to improve the world situation. A different situation, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted, was created, and after Reykjavik nobody could act as if nothing had happened. As far as we, the Soviet state, are concerned, for us the events that took place exactly 1 year ago in the capital of Iceland reaffirmed the correctness of the course chosen by the Soviet Union and the necessity of new, constructive thinking and new approach in international relations.

On this cheerful note I would like to end. The time allotted to our program is almost over. I shall remind you that taking part in it were commentators Boris Andrianov and Vitaliy Sobolev, and the program was chaired by Nikolay Agayants. Thank you, comrades, for your attention. All the best.

United States & Canada

Further on U.S., USSR Embassies Dispute

LD092028 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1132 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Washington 9 October TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

The Senate of the U.S. Congress has taken action directed at undermining relations between the USSR and United States. Without a vote the senators on Thursday adopted an amendment to the bill on appropriations for the State Department, rejecting the Soviet-U.S. intergovernmental agreements of 1969 and 1972 on the building of the new embassy complexes of the USSR and the United States. [passage omitted]

The ultraconservative Senator Jesse Helms stated while speaking in support of Symms's amendment that the new Soviet building was built on a hill, while the new U.S. Embassy in Moscow is situated allegedly "in a swamp." This is how the senator labeled the area next to Kalinin Prospect where, apart from the U.S. Embassy, the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the Council of Mutual Economic Aid are housed.

The State Department recently pointed out in its official report that the U.S. side itself proposed that the Soviet buildings be placed on Mount Alto; the USSR representatives were against this for a long time. In the same report the State Department recognized that it had chosen the location near Kalinin Prospect itself, although the Soviet side's proposal was that the new buildings should be built precisely "on a hill," to be more exact, on "Leninskiye Hills."

The real point of the Symms amendment is not, of course, to remove some injustice. Its aim is to poison the atmosphere of Soviet-U.S. relations, to frustrate the conclusion of an agreement between the two countries on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, on which an agreement in principle was reached during the recent Soviet-U.S. talks in Washington, and to torpedo the mutual understanding that has taken shape between the USSR and the United States on key disarmament questions. In effect, this was virtually acknowledged by the author of the amendment when he voiced dissatisfaction with what he called "the present amicable relations between the United States and the Soviet Union."

We are, of course, a long way from such relations , but even the advances in them that are taking place now are not to the liking of many on Capitol Hill. On Thursday, the Senate voted 85 to 8 in favor of the State Department's draft budget, having decided to allocate to it $3.6 billion for the 1988 fiscal year, which began on 1 October. The draft bill will now proceed to the Congress conference committee, since it differs from the version previously approved by the House of Representatives. If this provocative act proves successful, the demands for the transfer of the Soviet Embassy to a different site will assume the force of law.

Kuznetsov Comments

LD100906 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] According to reports from Washington, on Thursday the U.S. Senate voted to order the Soviet Union to move its new embassy in Washington, D.C., to another location. Our observer Pavel Kuznetsov has this to say:

The Senate's vote was in response to a proposal by Republican Senator Steven Symms, who believes that in the current loving period between the two countries the U.S. Administration is soft on the Russians. Instead of the current site the Soviet Union would be given another spot for an embassy, but the location could not be more than 27 meters or 90 feet above sea level to reduce the opportunity to intercept communications by government agencies.

The new sites for the embassies were approved by both nations back in 1969, and it took them 3 years to do that. Now the senators claim that the United States was outcheated by the Soviets, who have improved their information-gathering technology since then and that the hilltop site allocated to them is too much of a vantage point for all kind of murky activities.

In my personal view, the vote in the Senate on Thursday isn't something that could be described as being one-dimensional. There are many sides to it. First of all, the new American Embassy in Moscow is not in a swamp, as some people claim. Some of the architecture to be found in downtown Moscow may not be very exciting, that's true, but mosquito-infested swamps, or similarly exotic pieces of nature are not there. This bit of information is for those Americans who take everything that's being said about this country literally, like stories about bears roaming the streets of Moscow, and so on.

What is more, the new American Embassy is within listening distance of the headquarters for the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, uniting socialist countries, the building of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, the largest Soviet Republic, and also the International Trade Center, or the Armand Hammer center, as we here often call it. In other words, with the state of the art technology of listening and eavesdropping that the U.S. possesses, the location of the American Embassy is not so bad, after all.

To always accuse the Soviets of spying and at the same time to keep silent about what the United States has been doing, be it riddling the new Soviet embassy building with bugs or listening in on government communications here and even on private telephone conservations is

nothing but a deliberate effort to poison Soviet-American relations. We've already had a round of a diplomatic war concerning the size of Soviet and American diplomatic staffs. It was initiated by the American side. Do we see the same thing happening again?

The timing for it couldn't be worse, or so I am convinced. Coming as it does shortly before a visit here by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, all this hustle about the embassies' sites is hardly a contribution to better trust, and we need it more than ever before, not only to conclude an INF accord but to move on to other, far more complex issues. And, finally, if by going along with the conservatives in their yet another round of spy mania, the Democratic-controlled Senate would like to exonerate itself for not supporting each and every weapon program requested by the White House, the legislators could find a less self-defeating and humiliating way.

'Symbolic Measures' in Iran-Iraq Conflict

LD092105 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—TASS commentator Yuriy Ustimenko writes:

The U.S. Congress the other day endorsed a bill banning the import of Iranian goods, above all oil. At the same time high officials of the U.S. Administration started talking about an international embargo on the sale of arms to Iran. Secretary of State George Shultz made a contribution to this campaign on Thursday when he spoke at a conference of the international council of the United States Information Agency.

One might get the impression that the United States is for ending the Iran-Iraq conflict. But it is so in words only, while its actions reveal quite a different picture.

What seems to be tough measures are actually nothing more than symbolic measures for they can be abrogated if the President says that they are detrimental to the United States interests.

Moreover, as the information of the U.S. Department of Commerce shows, Iran has become last summer the second biggest supplier of petroleum to the United States, despite all the talk about measures against Iran. *The Washington Post* writes that Tehran as a result received more than 700 million dollars and these funds were spent on the purchase and production of armaments, the continuation of the bloody war, while U.S. representatives say that they try to help bring about an end to that war.

The Washington Post reported today that U.S. armaments continue reaching Iran via Israel, the United States strategic ally. According to *The Washington Post*, components of the Hawk anti-aircraft missile are, specifically, sent to Tel Aviv.

An Iranian source with close ties to the Tehran regime says privately the Iranian Army is running out of a vital part of the Hawk anti-aircraft missile and has been buying replacements from what he called "our reliable source, Israel", *The Washington Post writes.*

The Washington Post recalls that deliveries of spares for the F-4 planes from Israel "kept Iran's airforce flying". As is known, the Iranian airforce was built on U.S. supplies. According to the congressional information, the United States sent to Iran the latest armaments to a sum of up to 6.8 billion dollars in 1973-1974 alone.

Later when the U.S.-Iranian relations worsened, the supplies of U.S. arms were made surreptitiously, which was disclosed in the Iran-Contra investigations. According to a report of the ABC television network, the United States then supplied Iran with armaments to a sum of over 34 million dollars. The surreptitious sale of arms continued last March, as the NBC TV company noted. Precisely at that time representatives of the administration swore that illegal sales have been stopped. In other words the United States continued interfering in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The latest events show that the United States starts reaping the fruit of its policy. The IRNA news agency reports that a U.S. helicopter was downed on Thursday. It was hit by a U.S. "Stinger" missile.

U.S., Iranian Officials on Gulf Shooting

LD101444 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 10 TASS—A period that passed after U.S. helicopters had fired on and sunk on Thursday in the northern Persian Gulf three Iranian boats which, as the Pentagon claims, had been the first to open fire on a U.S. patrol helicopter, was marked by an escalation of threats to use force. As it was reported earlier, Iran rejects such a version of developments and declares that the USA committed an unprovoked attack on its naval boats.

Speaking on Friday in Washington, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the USA tought a "lesson" to Tehran and intimated that the Washington could repeat it, if need be. "Our goal is to make sure that international open waters are indeed open," he said. "Where that is interfered with, then we teach lessons, or we take the necessary steps to make sure that it isn't interfered with." At the same time Weinberger admitted that the clash between U.S. helicopters and Iranian boats could provoke a new series of incidents.

The aggravation of confrontation which resulted in direct armed clashes between the USA and Iran in the Persian Gulf looks especially disquieting against the background of a find made by U.S. ships at the place of the incident on Friday. According to reports by the CBS TV company and the newspaper *Washington Post*, parts

of container package for U.S. Stingers which are among the most sophisticated U.S. missiles of the land-to-air class, were found in the area where Iranian boats had sunk. These missiles are secretly shipped to Afghan dushman bandits and, judging by Western press reports, dushmans could have supplied them to Iran.

American military experts believe, *The Washington Post* points out in this connection, that the use of Stingers can be of a serious threat. Their use against U.S. copters can spark an armed escalation in the Persian Gulf with unpredictable consequences.

Seyed Rajaie-Khorassani, Iranian permanent representative to the U.N., told a press conference in New York that Iran had forwarded an official protest to the U.N. Security Council as a result of an attack of U.S. naval helicopters on the Iranian patrol boats. He noted that the escalation of the American aggression in the Persian Gulf and Washington's vilation of the rules of international law were spearheaded at scuttling a political settlement of the Iran-Iraq military conflict. The act of the U.S. aggression, as well as the events of the past few weeks in the Persian Gulf show that the USA is engaged in an undeclared war against Iran, noted Seyyed Rajaie-Khorassani.

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati sent a letter to the U.N. secretary general, expressing a resolute protest against the U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf. The document circulated on Friday points out that an immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the Persian Gulf is the only sensible possibility for defusing the situation in the area.

Reagan Insists on Permanent Gulf Presence

LD110730 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 11 TASS—In an interview with the CNN TV company U.S. President Reagan again insisted on the need for permanent presence of U.S. Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf under the pretext of ensuring freedom of navigation. Reagan did not conceal his extremely negative attitude to demands of a large group of American legislators to enforce the law on military powers. This law adopted at the heat of the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam, binds the President to forward to Congress a report on the state of affairs no later than 48 hours after the dispatch of troops to participate in inevitable combat operations and to withdraw troops within 60 days if Congress does not authorize their participation in combat operations.

Reagan called the document illegal and unconstitutional. Paying only lip service to his desire for "cooperating with Congress" in achieving the mutual aim of establishing "peace and stability in the Persian Gulf", the head of the U.S. Administration warned at the same time legislators that they should not meddle in the policy of his administration in the Persian Gulf and insist on a withdrawal of American warships from there. He alleged that their actions can shake allies' "confidence" in the USA. The right to tackle some issues belongs to the commander-in-chief. Grenada is a good example of this, said the President.

U.S. Policies 'Boomeranging' in Iran, Africa

LD110905 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 11 Oct 87

["As the Call, So the Echo—U.S.-Iranian Clash"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS—TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

As seen from Western press reports about the latest U.S.-Iranian clash in the Persian Gulf, the situation is paradoxical indeed.

Tehran says its speedboats have been attacked by American helicopters one of which has been shot down. Washington claims the opposite: According to its version of the incident, the speedboats have been the first to open fire at an American patrol helicopter, but other choppers have flown in to help, returned fire and sunk three Iranian boats.

However it has been in reality, material proof has been found on the site that the Iranians have fired American Stinger missiles at the helicopters.

How have those surface-to-air missiles ended up in service with the enemy?

Some people maintain that Tehran received them during the Irangate operation. Others, like the British *Sunday Times*, believe Stingers have been sold to Iran by one of the anti-Afghan gangs which were supplied with hundreds of those anti-aircraft systems by the United States last year.

Both the Irangate dealings and the "gifts" to the mercenary bandits operating out of Pakistani territory have been made by Washington under the plausible pretext of "fighting terrorism". No arguing, terrorism is disgusting and illegal. It is a terrible evil, a scourge of the times.

But the United States has been attempting to uproot it through inadmissible means, namely state-backed terrorism.

Violence is known to breed violence squared. The situation caused by the United States pressing arms into the hands of politicos with sordid aims is getting out of control and state-backed terrorism is boomeranging painfully against Washington itself, fueling tension around the world.

In southern Africa where the Americans have armed UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] cutthroats with Stingers, those terrorists led by Janas Savimbi have been taking foreigners hostage by the dozen, speculating in their lives, and dictating their terms to the West. In South Africa, which has neared the threshold of the "nuclear club" not without U.S. help, they admit that if Pretoria is ever to resort to nuclear weapons, these will most likely be used not at all against Africans.

So what is the conclusion? In the security interests of their own countries, politicians should obey international law just as scrupulously as motorists should observe traffic regulations.

If one is to talk seriously about an "absolute weapon" that can really do away with terrorism, it could only be a decisive and irrevocable U.S. renunciation of its banking on force and on a policy of state-sponsored terrorism.

Reagan Statement on War Powers Act Viewed

LD121824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has officially notified Congress about the recent incident in the Persian Gulf. The White House chief called the attack by U.S. helicopters on Iranian boats an isolated incident which, in his words, should not entail invoking the War Powers Act, something members of Congress are urging him to do. Our commentator, international affairs journalist Lidiya Podolnaya, is at the microphone:

[Podolnaya] The increasing differences of opinion between the administration and Congress have of late acquired the nature of very sharp conflicts, comparable to, as *The New York Times* aptly put it, a battle. The bone of contention is U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf; the arguments between the legislative and executive branches have gone so far that this week senators will try to limit the President's actions by voting on a resolution to invoke a 1973 law, the law on emergency powers. It gives Congress the right to recall forces from an area where there is an inevitable threat of military action. The legislators have only resorted to it once, in 1983 [year as heard], when they brought U.S. warships home from the shores off Lebanon.

In the current situation the President is acting inconsistently and behaving as if he is on edge. He is calling the War Powers Act unconstitutional and promising to veto any possible resolution by Congress. At the same time, while informing the legislators about the recent incident—incidentally, already the second one since the start of the escort operations—Reagan assured them that he wants to cooperate with Congress to achieve a common aim: the establishment of peace and stability in the Persian Gulf.

Indeed, other statements made by the President come to mind, for example, the U.S. readiness to teach Iran the same lesson as Libya, whose territory, as you know, was bombed by the U.S. Air Force in April of last year. However, actions speak louder than words: Over 40 U.S. Navy warships are concentrated in the Persian Gulf; there has not been such a concentration of U.S. power in one area since the Vietnam war. The plans for a naval blockade of Iran worked out a few days ago are also evidence of the aggressiveness of their intentions. All this bears little resemblance to an urge to achieve peace in the region, rather the contrary. In my opinion, those politicians—including U.S. politicians—who consider the White House policy to be provocative are right; the aim of the policy is to provoke an Iranian response in order to have a strong pretext not only for maintaining their military presence but also for building it up, the pretext being to teach a lesson. At the moment the United States has come, as they say, to the point of no return, beyond which events can lead to irreversible consequences. It is this anxiety which is compelling rational members of Congress to raise seriously the issue of limiting the President's powers. Maybe the next few days will show how the dispute between Congress and the administration is going to end.

U.S. Protests Iranian Ambassador to FRG

LD101034 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 10 TASS—TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

The United States makes attempts to pressurize West Germany into reversing the decision of to accept Iran's new ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. Such actions by Washington, which come close to an attempt directly to meddle in the domestic affairs of its West European partner, are made under the pretext of combatting terrorism.

The point at issue in this case is Iran's ambassador Mehdi Ahari Mostafavi who was already accepted by West Germany. The United States alleges that he was involved in the 1979 seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and has persistently conditioned Bonn throughout the past two months in a bid to force it to bow to its demand. However, the newspaper *Washington Post* reported today referring to West German diplomatic sources that "the evidence presented by Washington about his alleged terrorist connections was not sufficiently persuasive".

Meanwhile, Washington does not intend to abandon its attempts to dictate its will to the NATO partner. This is borne out by a statement made by State Department Spokesman Charles E. Redman at a briefing Friday. He bluntly said that even though the West German Government accepted Mostafvi as the new Iranian ambassador,

there were no any reasons why this decision could not be changed. In its turn UPI news agency points out that U.S. officials will keep pressurizing Bonn into forcing the latter to reject Mostafavi.

Volskiy Views Reagan Central America Speech

LD092058MoscowTASSInternationalService in Russian 1430 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow 9 October (TASS)—President Reagan's speech to the Organization of American States again confirms that there should be no talk now of conflict between the states of Central America but of conflict between the countries of the region on the one hand and the present U.S. Administration on the other, said Viktor Volskiy, director of the Institute of Latin America of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

In an interview with correspondent Sergey Staroselskiy he noted that as a result of the accords reached in Guatemala by the presidents of five Central American states, the situation in Central America would seem to have begun to clear. For the first time in its long history, despite the great difference in political and social systems between the countries of the region, agreement has been reached on the most topical problems—the problems of war and peace and of national reconciliation for the sake of social and economic progress.

However, continued Viktor Volskiy, the U.S. President in his speech effectively rejected the Guatemala agreement by rejecting one of its main proposals—the cessation of external aid to irregular forces active in Central America. The head of the White House has again stated his intention to continue support for the contras in their terrorist actions.

President Reagan is fond of repeating that the United States has always been in favor of true democracy in Central America, especially in Nicaragua. Where, was the United States when, thanks purely to support from Washington, the bloody Somosa dictatorship existed in Nicaragua for half a century?

Profound changes have occurred and are continuing to occur in the world, stressed the director of the Institute of Latin America. Washington must understand that it can no longer impose its will on people or whole regions. The times dictate the need to establish equitable relations between states, based on mutual respect and the recognition of the right of people to self-determination. It is precisely such an approach that could lead to a solution of the problems of international relations not only in Central America but in the world as a whole.

Reagan Denies Intention to Resign

LD101004 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 10 TASS—TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

U.S. President Reagan said that he did not intend to resign before his term as a result of the Irangate scandal, leaving his post to Vice President George Bush for the remaining months the present administration stays in office. In an interview with the magazine *New Republic*, Reagan said that rumours that he would leave the White House before January 1989 when the term of his office expires, were groundless.

The President alleged again that Vice Admiral John Poindexter, his former National Security Adviser, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, former staffer of the National Security Council, who were directly responsible for the Iran-Contras deal, "did keep (him) in the dark". Nevertheless, in the interview to *New Republic* Reagan continued shielding them. "I haven't seen anything that they've done that was breaking the law," the President pointed out.

However, according to numerous public polls, most Americans believe that he knew much more than he admits. A draft report being prepared by Congress' special committees which held hearings into the Irangate, also contains a finding that Reagan does not possibly say the truth when he declares that he did not know anything about the transfer of proceeds to Nicaraguan contras from arms sales to Iran, when such aid was forbidden by Congress. It is expected that in the near future Lawrence Walsh, Irangate special prosecutor, will charge several participants in the deal, above all Poindexter and North, with committing criminal offences. *New Republic* believes that the Irangate "has taken a heavy toll" on Reagan not just driving down his poll numbers, but deflating his optimism.

Further on Nikonov Delegation's Visit

Meeting in Chicago

LD100918 Moscow Tass International Service in Russian 2312 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Chicago, 10 Oct (TASS)—The delegation of the Agro-Industrial Complex Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by V.P. Nikonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is in the United States, has visited Chicago—one of the largest industrial and business centers in the Midwest.

The delegation visited an exhibition of equipment for manufacturing meat products. V.P. Nikonov and members of the delegation familiarized themselves with the achievements in meat processing and the production of prepared and processed foodstuffs displayed at the exhibition.

The Soviet parliamentarians were guests of the Chicago Exchange, where wholesale trade in various types of agricultural output takes place. They inspected the halls of the Exchange and had conversations with Exchange heads and representatives of U.S. agricultural business.

The U.S. participants in the meeting expressed great interest in the restructuring being implemented in the USSR in the economic system, external economic ties, and the new opportunities it opens up for the development of trade and economic ties between our countries on a mutually beneficial and equal basis.

During the meeting the U.S. businessmen repeatedly emphasized their interest in the further development of trade with the Soviet Union. "Your visit here," G. Sandner, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Exchange, said to V.P. Nikonov, "is for us a symbol of the new processes taking place in the Soviet Union. We hope that the scale of trade between our countries will increase in the near future."

The representatives of Chicago business circles spoke in favor of abrogating the restrictions on trade with the USSR which exist in U.S. law. At the Chicago Exchange there was also a meeting between the Soviet delegation and journalists, during which V.P. Nikonov answered numerous questions, touching on various aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations and the processes of the renewal of all aspects of the life of Soviet society.

St Louis Research Center

LD110551 Moscow TASS in English 0532 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] St Louis, Missouri October 11 TASS—A visiting delegation from the agribusiness commissions of the two houses of the Supreme Soviet (national parliament) of the USSR has visited several scientific facilities and farms outside St Louis, Missouri.

The group which is led by Viktor Nikonov, a member of the Politburo and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, called at a research center of Monsanto, a major U.S. firm specializing in agricultural chemistry and biotechnology. It holds a leading position among Western companies in developing pest control chemicals and ways of increasing crop yields and livestock farming productivity.

Monsanto maintains active business contacts with Soviet agribusiness organizations and enterprises and its annual trade with the USSR amounts to some 80 million dollars.

The U.S. firm's soil cultivation technology is being introduced in different areas of five Soviet constituent republics. Talks are currently under way with it on launching a joint venture to produce effective and ecologically safe herbicides.

Talking to businessmen as well as congressmen and newsmen accompanying the delegation, Nikonov rated positively the accumulated experience of cooperation. He noted that even in the years when Soviet-U.S. political relations had been strained as the U.S Administration had been throwing up one road block after another to developing cooperation with the USSR, Monsanto had consistently steered a course of preserving mutually beneficial relations with the Soviet Union and that the results of that far-sighted policy were now there for all to see.

The Soviet delegation toured the U.S. firm's research center staffed by more than 1,100 scientists concerned with biotechnology, genetic engineering and modern techniques for processing and storing farm produce.

It also visited Monsanto's experimental farm testing the Somatotropin preparation for increasing the productivity of the dairy herd.

Nikonov and other members of the Soviet delegation had a business meeting with the company's management to discuss prospects for further cooperation between Monsanto and Soviet organizations in the agribusiness sector.

The delegation also visited a farm owned by Mr. Pellet, where they familiarized themselves with his experience of growing heavy-weight corn and soya crops. Using minimum soil cultivation and Monsanto-recommended farming techniques, he has taken in 103 centners of corn per hectare of land this year. The American farmer expressed a keen interest in exchanging experience in corn growing with Soviet counter-parts.

The local press has been giving wide coverage to the Soviet delegation's tour of Missouri. The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* voiced the hope that the visit would help improve U.S.-Soviet trade and economic relations.

The delegation led by Nikonov flew out of St Louis to Iowa.

Meetings, Speeches in Iowa

LD112215 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Des Moines (Iowa) October 11 TASS—The delegation of the Commissions for the Agri-Industrial Complex of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Viktor Nikonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met here with a group of representatives of business and public circles of Iowa state.

On behalf of the inhabitants of Iowa, which is considered to be one of the main granaries of the USA, the Soviet guests were warmly welcomed by Governor Terry Branstad of Iowa. Pointing out the long-standing traditions of business and friendly contacts between the farmers of the state and the Soviet farmers, Branstad stressed that such meetings contribute towards improving the climate of mutual relations between the countries, a growth of trust and, consequently, the common cause of strengthening peace and international security.

It is with much interest that we are following the current process of change in the Soviet Union being carried out on the initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the governor said. In our view, he pointed out, this change will contribute towards an invigoration of American-Soviet economic ties, setting up joint ventures and broadening trade. Iowa has a stake in exporting its products—maize, soybean and industrial products—to the USSR, Branstad continued. Meanwhile, we realise that trade between any two countries should be a two-way traffic. Therefore we favour balanced trade with the USSR and a just crediting policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. In his reply address V. Nikonov conveyed on behalf of the Soviet MPS the best wishes to the farmers of Iowa.

"It is with much interest that we are familiarizing ourselves with the U.S. experience in the field of the agri-industrial complex, with working people's America. Here in Iowa we could feel the hospitality and well-wishing of common Americans, their striving for peace and good relations with the Soviet Union," he said. The meeting in Des Moines was attended by prominent American businessmen Armand Hammer and John Crystal, long-time supporters of the broadening of trade and economic relations with the USSR.

V. Nikonov handed in to John Crystal the book "The Time of Peace" by Mikhail Gorbachev with a dedication by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. John Crystal expressed heartfelt gratitude for the attention displayed to him by Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Soviet delegation saw a number of industrial and scientific projects of Iowa state. Of much interest was in particular familiarisation with the experience of the Kinsey manufacturing firm. Albeit the enterprise of the firm in the city of Williamsburg employs only 110 workers and two designers, it is highly competitive in the markets of such machines as wide-cut maize sowers, grain storage tanks, devices for introducing mineral fertilisers and herbicides into soil, and other equipment. The firm keeps permanently abreast with the achievements of agricultural science and technology and flexibly reacts to the demand of the farmers.

The Soviet guests also saw the laboratories of the biotechnological centre of the pioneer high-bread international company producing high-quality seeds of elite grades of maize and other grain crops.

The visit to the USA of the Soviet MPs—experts of the agri-industrial complex is a source of considerable attention for the American public and the press. [punctuation as received] In its tour the delegation is accompanied by a large group of correspondents, including those representing the leading press organs of the USA. Reporting on the visit of the Soviet delegation to Iowa state, the local newspaper *Des Moines Register*, gives much prominence to the pronouncement made by Viktor Nikonov in the course of a press conference: "We are here to adopt your interesting experience in the field of agriculture."

Staying together with the Soviet delegation in Des Moines was USSR Ambassador to the USA Yu. Dubinin.

Visits Iowa Farm

LD120753 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Des Moines (Iowa) October 12 TASS—Continuing their acquaintance with the American experience in the field of agricultural production, processing and storage, the delegation of the Agro-Industrial Complex Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Viktor Nikonov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is staying in the USA, visited the Van Diest farm in Iowa.

The owner of the farm told that his family, which consists of three people, cultivated areas with a total acreage of 320 hectares, sown mainly to corn and soya, the state's key crops. At the farm, the farmer uses a technology which ensures the protection of soil against erosion and structural destruction with the rational use of mineral fertilizer and advanced methods of chemical plant protection. This year, Van Diest said, his family harvested on average 113 centers of corn per hectare.

In a free and thorough conversation with farmer Van Diest, Viktor Nikonov asked in detail about the organisation of his work, the specific features of running a family farm. The head and members of the Soviet delegation wished the American farmer further successes in his difficult, but noble work.

On the same day the delegation familiarised themselves with the work of a research centre on the selection of corn, sorghum and alfalfa at the Garst Seed Company, which has 180 employees. They also visited a plant on grading seeds of parent forms and lines of corn hybrids. The scientists of the Garst Seed Company showed interest in developing cooperation with Soviet scientific establishments in the use of genofond for selection and biotechnical research into high-productive corn hybrids.

Then the delegation visited the university of the Iowa state and the centre on distributing fertilizer and pesticides in Webster City.

On completing their acquaintance with rural America, the Soviet delegation will return to Washington today.

Bush Announces Candidacy for President
LD122101 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 12 TASS—U.S. Vice-President George Bush has officially announced today his decision to seek nomination to run for presidency from the Republican Party in the elections of 1988.

U.S. Plans 20 Shuttle Launches Before 1990
LD091916 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 9 TASS—The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) plans 20 launches of reusable shuttle spacecraft before 1990, the UPI news agency reported.

Three missions are planned for 1988, eight—for 1989 and ten—for 1990.

Eight missions will be devoted to military needs.

The first blast-off of a shuttle spacecraft since last year's *Challenger* disaster is still planned for June 2, 1988.

However, according to the UPI, NASA officials admit that the date of the first launch may be put off again.

Businessmen Want To Use Soviet Launchers
LD121822 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 12 TASS—By TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo:

Two U.S. industrial giants, General Motors and General Electric, with subsidiaries which make space satellites, have urged the Reagan administration to lift a ban on using Soviet rockets to launch U.S. commercial communications satellites, *The New York Times* newspaper reported.

The newspaper wrote that the two companies made an official request to the State Department. Besides, the chairman of General Motors, Roger B. Smith, sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz urging him to do the same. Early this month the company received a reply saying the current U.S. policy "would remain in force".

Washington is trying to justify this position by citing U.S. national security interests. It claims that if American satellites are launched by Soviet launch vehicles "Western technological secrets might fall into Soviet hands." However, such arguments are convincingly dismissed by U.S. specialists as ungrounded. Moreover, *The New York Times* points out, the Soviet Union suggested that Western engineers and technicians travel with American satellites through the entire territory to the launching site in Kazakhstan. This offer is viewed not only as an important precaution but also an opportunity for space enthusiasts to visit the world's largest spaceport, which few Americans saw, the newspaper points out.

It reminds that last year's space disasters and the explosion of the space shuttle *Challenger* "temporarily ended the nation's ability to send large payloads into space". Experts believe that it will take several years before the USA forms a rocket industry capable of catching up with the demand for commercial launchings. At the same time, *The New York Times* writes, the USSR Glavkosmos offers to use for commercial launchings several types of booster rockets, including proton. Their price is approximately half the cost of similar launchings in the Western countries.

"The U.S. should seriously investigate whether commercial satellite operators should be allowed to use the services of the Proton," Eugene F. Murphy, senior vice president of General Electrics, told the Congress recently. "To be competitive, we must consider procuring launch vehicles overseas," said Steven D. Dorfman, vice president of Hughes Aircraft Comapny. "If our government sets up rules to prevent that we risk losing both our commercial satellite and launch vehicle business to Europe, Japan, or others."

Pentagon Plans To Create Rocket Fleet
LD112312 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 11 TASS—The U.S. Defence Department is planning an expansion of its capacity to launch spy and communication satellites, the newspaper *New York Times* said. In addition to the space shuttles, which will be, as before, used by the U.S. Defence Department to put its heaviest military intelligence satellites into orbit, the newspaper says, the Pentagon is planning to create its own fleets of carrier rockets for launching medium and heavy satellites.

According to the statement by U.S. Secretary of the Air Force Edward C. Aldridge, the Pentagon "hopes to create a new, second fleet of rockets with medium-lifting capacity and nearly double the number of Titan IV rockets with heavy lifting capacity it will launch in the 1990's."

Last January the U.S. Air Force already awarded a one billion dollar contract to the McDonnell Douglas Corporation to build a new fleet of medium-capacity reckets. Yet in the course of a closed session of one of the subcommittees of the Senate Armed Services Committee last week, the secretary of the Air Force sought an additional 961 million dollar appropriation over the next two years to finance the new programme.

IZVESTIYA Hits Stealth Bomber Program

PM111831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Lysenko article under the rubric "Photograph with Commentary": "Shadow of 'Stealth' Over the Planet"]

[Text] The photograph, from the West German magazine *Der Spiegel*, shows a model of the top secret U.S. "Stealth" intercontinental bomber, undetectable to radar. The Northrop Corporation is completing work on the creation of this "invisible" aircraft. The Pentagon plans to obtain "Stealth" in the early nineties.

A statement by U.S. General Cheyn [name as published] attests to how dangerous this type of new generation of military aircraft is. He claims that a single "Stealth" bomber could have carried out the entire operation of the strike against Libya, during which the United States used 18 F-111 Air Force bombers, 15 naval bombers, 28 refueling tankers, several electronic countermeasures aircraft, control aircraft, and conventional bombers.

According to the U.S. press, the approximate cost to the United States of one "Stealth" aircraft will be $406 million. If you take into account the fact that the U.S. Defense Department plans to place 132 of these aircraft in its arsenal, the entire "Stealth" program will cost the United States approximately $53.5 billion. However, this planned astronomic expenditure is still not final. It has been noted that it could reach $80 billion.

Alongside the photograph of the "Stealth" aircraft *Der Spiegel* reports details of the molecular features of the special protective coating which makes the bomber "invisible" to radar. It is claimed, in particular, that the U.S. scientist Robert R. Berdzh [name as published] of the University of Pittsburgh is completing the development of such a coating suitable for industrial production. Over the next few years it will enable the Pentagon to make various kinds of "flying weapons" (aircraft, missiles, helicopters, cruise missiles, and so forth) "invisible" to enemy means of air defense.

It is not hard to imagine what will follow. In the opinion of U.S. strategists, the "enemy," that is, the Soviet Union, will be forced to make additional efforts to detect and obtain a fix on these "invisible" U.S. flying objects. In this case the Pentagon's strategy is not new: They are reckoning on diverting our country's scientific, technical, industrial, and financial resources toward resolving newly arisen problems.

Here U.S. military circles are pinning their hopes, above all, on the SDI space program and also, as we see, on the further improvement and development of other types of arms, even bringing the latter up to a level that is close to mass destruction weapons in terms of destructive capabilities. The sinister U.S. "Stealth" bomber is another step in this direction.

'Discriminatory' Steps Against Journalists

LD101623 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 10 TASS—TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

The U.S. Department of State has officially announced new discriminatory measures with regard to Soviet journalists. Obviously, their purpose is to make more complicated the work and the stay in the U.S. for representatives of the Soviet press, to undermine their normal living conditions and to create financial problems for them.

The rules that come into force on October 13 can be described only as pettiness unworthy of a great power. Under those rules, from now on Soviet pressmen can rent flats or prolong rent contracts only through the office of foreign missions of the U.S. Department of State. Robert Wood, official representative of the U.S. Department of State, announced Friday that now the office would take part in the selection and approval of flats for Soviet journalists. He said that those rules applied to correspondents of *Pravda*, *Izvestiya*, TASS, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, the *Novosti* press agency, *Trud*, *Moscow News*, *New Times*, in short, of all the Soviet mass media organs represented in the U.S.

Another discriminatory step taken by the Department of State shows what can be the practical results of that measure. Some time ago the Department of State took it upon itself to purchase tickets for Soviet journalists to other cities and to book rooms in hotels there, which resulted in a sharp growth of their travel expenses, as a rule several times over. This restricted their capacity to travel about the country. In this connection Wood's words to the effect that the control would not allegedly restrict the potentialities of Soviet journalists reporting the developments in the U.S. sounded hypocritical. All such steps are intended for restricting those potentialities. Not long ago passes to the Press Department of the U.S. Department of State were taken away from Soviet pressmen, so that today they can go there only with an 'escort'. This is another restricting measure taken against them.

The latest step taken by the U.S. Department of State is discriminatory because it does not apply to representatives of the journalistic corps from the rest of the countries. James Nolan, director of the Office of Foreign Missions, said that they were taking all those steps in a sort of streamlined progression, obviously hinting at a possibility of more steps.

In the opinion of local journalistic circles, the purpose of all those actions of the U.S. Department of State is to poison the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations and to undermine the agreement reached by the two countries on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles. A similar assessment of the action was given at a press conference in the Soviet Embassy in Washington. It was pointed out there that it was clear evidence to the effect that certain circles in the U.S. were not satisfied with the agreement on the intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles.

CHINA

U.S. Solons 'Gross Interference' in Tibet

PM120901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian9 Oct 87Morning Editionp 5

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Article in RENMIN RIBAO"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct—The newspaper *Renmin Ribao*, organ of the CPC Central Committee, has rebuked the anti-China activity of a group of firebrands in the U.S. Congress who have attacked the policy of the CPC and the central Chinese Government toward the Tibetan Autonomous Region of the PRC—activity that they mounted in connection with the Dalai Lama's visit to Washington. The newspaper describes this inflammatory ballyhoo as an attempt to encroach on China's sovereignty and gross interference in PRC internal affairs.

Taking advantage of the Dalai Lama's divisive activity in the U.S. Congress, where he campaigned for "Tibetan independence" with a view to splitting the motherland, the newspaper points out, a group of U.S. congressmen wrote a collective letter to the Chinese leaders undisguisedly supporting the Dalai Lama's "plan" relating to the question of "the status of Tibet" and openly voicing approval for the divisive stance of the Dalai Lama's clique. The U.S. congressmen spitefully attack the national policy of the central Chinese Government with regard to Tibet, claiming that the Dalai Lama's "five-point plan" is a historic step undertaken with a view to resolving the Tibetan question and relieving the sufferings of the Tibetan people and contributes to the cause of easing tension in the region and promoting peace throughout the world. The U.S. congressmen even support the so-called question of the future status of Tibet, which has been advanced on the Dalai Lama's behalf in an attempt to split the territory of China, the newspaper writes.

The U.S. congressmen's support for the Dalai Lama's divisive activity constitutes "gross interference in China's internal affairs, a serious violation of the norms of international relations, and an overt departure from the principles of the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques governing relations between the two countries," the newspaper emphasizes.

Beijing, 8 Oct—*Xinhua* reports that a number of foreign journalists present without proper permission in the city of Lhasa, the administrative center of the Tibetan Autonomous Region, for the purpose of covering the events taking place there have been ordered to leave Tibet within 48 hours. This decision has been made known to 15 journalists from the United States, Britain, Italy, Canada, and Australia.

A special notification from the Foreign Affairs Office of the Tibetan People's Government points out that those journalists had not received permission to come to Tibet to cover the events taking place there, and therefore their actions are a violation of Article 16 of the "Regulations Governing the Presence of Foreign Journalists in China." According to the regulations, foreign journalists living in the PRC who intend to cover events in regions open to foreigners must request permission 10 days in advance from the Foreign Ministry offices in the appropriate PRC provinces, autonomous regions, and cities of central subordination.

PRC Protests Senate Resolution

PM120909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "PRC Government Protest"]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 7 Oct—The Chinese Government has expressed indignation and made a resolute protest to the U.S. side in connection with the U.S. Senate's adoption of a resolution on the so-called "Tibetan question."

Tibet is an inalienable part of Chinese territory, a PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman stated today. Everything concerning Tibet is China's internal affair, and no one is permitted to interfere in it. We demand that the U.S. Congress immediately stop all interference in China's internal affairs in order to preserve the friendly ties between China and the United States, the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman stressed, speaking at a briefing for foreign and Chinese journalists. [passage omitted]

Li Xiannian Condemnation

LD111323 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 11 TASS—Li Xiannian, chairman of the People's Republic of China, stated here today in connection with the situation in Tibet that U.S. Congress had no right to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

According to the *New China News Agency (Xinhua)*, during a conversation wtih Lokendra Bahadur Chand, former prime minister of Nepal, he pointed out that U.S. Congress had provided an opportunity for the Dalai Lama, Tibetan Buddhist leader who is now in emigration, to deliver speeches aimed at splitting the country. Li Xiannian said that those were erroneous actions that

ran counter to bilateral Chinese-American documents regulating the relations between the two countries. He emphasized that the Chinese people expressed indignation over that step taken by U.S. Congress.

Foreign Ministry on Expulsion of Journalists

LD101901 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 10 TASS—Commenting on pronouncements by a U.S. State Department spokesman concerning a decision by the Chinese authorities to expel foreign journalists from Tibet, a representative of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that foreign journalists accredited to Beijing should observe Chinese laws and relevant instructions of the Chinese Government.

In his words, some journalists had arrived in Tibet without the authorities' permission. Therefore the decision on their expulsion is quite just and normal. Such a measure has nothing to do with a "restriction of the flow of information", as it is alleged by the U.S. State Department. No foreign country has the right to make irresponsible remarks, the Foreign Ministry representative said.

The *Xinhua* agency reports that, speaking in the city of Xining, the administrative centre of Qinghai Province, Banquen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan (Panchen lama), vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Assembly, denounced a group of separatists who started disorders in Lhasa on October 1. He described their actions as a criminal act inspired to undermine China's unity and the political situation which has developed in the country. The Panchen lama said that the main criminals must be strictly punished in accordance with law.

Hungary's Kadar Arrives for Visit

LD101701 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 10 TASS—General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Janos Kadar arrived today in Beijing for a five-day official visit at the invitation of acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang.

Janos Kadar will have negotiations with Chinese leaders on questions of development of bilateral relations and also on topical international problems.

Zhao Speaks at Reception

LD112307 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 11 TASS—A reception was held here today for Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party who had come to the People's Republic of China for a five-day visit at the invitation of Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of China. Speaking at the reception, the Chinese leader pointed out that the present visit would promote a further deepening and development of traditional relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Communist Party of China and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, between the peoples of the two countries.

Touching upon questions connected with the socialist development in China, Zhao Ziyang pointed out that on the basis of the generalization of positive experience and lessons of the past, as well as with due account for the international situation, China was moving along the path of socialist development with Chinese characteristic features. He said that the coming 13th Congress of the Communist Party of China would map out a general course of economic and party development, of a reform of the political structure in conditions of the expansion of external relations of China with other countries, would elect new central steering bodies and would make a new step towards their rejuvenation in order to ensure stability and continuity of the policy.

The Chinese leader emphasized the importance of ensuring a stable and peaceful international situation and expressed high appreciation of a contribution made by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian people to upholding peace, bringing down tension in Europe and promoting a dialogue and contacts between the East and the West.

Janos Kadar pointed out in his speech that his talks with the leaders of the People's Republic of China would promote the expansion of relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of China, between the peoples of the two countries. Touching upon the problem of stopping the arms race, the Hungarian leader said that it was necessary for human civilization to reduce and eventually fully eliminate the stockpiled nuclear weapons and other means of destruction, and not to deploy them in outer space. "The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Government of Hungary welcome the Soviet-American understanding in principle on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles and believe that it is an important initiative that outlines prospects for the future", he said.

Zhao, Kadar Hold Talks

LD101705 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 10 TASS—A meeting was held here between Zhao Ziyang and Janos Kadar who arrived on a visit in the People's Republic of China today. During the talk the Chinese leader noted that Kadar's visit would help further to develop friendly relations between the Chinese Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, between the two countries.

Kadar said that sharing experience was exceptionally important and useful to both parties.

Northeast Asia

Anti-Soviet Campaign in Japan Viewed

OW100725 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Dmitriyev commentary]

[Excerpts] Mass media in various countries and Radio Moscow have lately given prominence to General Secretary Gorbachev's 1 October speech in Murmansk. In the speech, the Soviet leader referred to certain forces in the West which for decades have been artifically building and utilizing an image of the Soviet Union as an enemy. On this subject, Radio Moscow commentator Dmitriyev writes as follows:

Let us first take a look at an opinion poll conducted by *Yomiuri Shimbun* a year ago on Japan-USSR relations. I was favorably impressed with the result of that survey, for 56.9% of the respondents expressed their desire for better relations. This result should probably be attributed to the fact that the mutual visits of the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers last year had led to improvements in relations.

Regrettably, however, it appears that unseasonably cold winds blew again this summer with the uproar over the Toshiba case and a so-called espionage incident. In Japan, too, some people are deliberately creating an enemy image of the Soviet Union. Listeners of Radio Moscow would often write us that many Japanese distrust the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

Speaking of media trends, they are by no means separate, independent phenomena. They are determined, first of all, by the general political atmosphere. The nation's ruling circles create the political atmosphere. When one ponders their attitude toward the Soviet Union, it is very important to take into account the difference in social systems. Japan is a capitalist nation. There are anticommunist forces with considerable influence in Japan. Their anticommunist views sometimes take on realistic outlines in policy matters and are implemented in international relations. [passage omitted]

The enemy image of the Soviet Union in capitalist countries is the result of ideological rule, in many respects. Needless to say, however, it is not the only source. Among other factors involved is the anti-Soviet propaganda being used for specific political purposes. For example, the United States, pursuing a policy of confrontation against the Soviet Union, needs allies. Japan is the most important ally in the Far East. The U.S. leadership is obviously interested in Japan's assistance in pursuing anti-Soviet policies. To that end, it is necessary to [words indistinct] the people.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Government attaches importance to relations with the United States, maintaining close ties so that there will be no suspicion about solidarity.

For example, both the Toshiba and espionage cases, which caused an uproar throughout Japan this summer, first became issues in the United States. Subsequently, Japanese authorities launched a new anti-Soviet campaign under a baseless pretext. [passage omitted]

U.S. To Use Japanese Orbiting Module

LD102022 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo October 10 TASS—The Nakasone Government has no objections to the use of a Japanese module at a U.S. orbital complex for experiments of the Pentagon. A decision to this effect was taken ahead of the opening in Washington of a conference of four main participants in this major joint project of Western countries. Apart from the U.S. and Japan, the European Space Agency and Canada are taking part in it.

First it was planned that a permanent orbital complex that was to be put into orbit by mid-90s would be used only for scientific purposes. However, after a crash of the *Challenger* spacecraft the U.S. Department of Defense demanded that the military be given the right to use it for military needs.

The laws of Japan and its parliamentary resolution prohibit its participation in military space research. This is why the Pentagon's intention to use the orbital complex created political difficulties for the Japanese Government. Tokyo tried to raise objections to the Pentagon's participation in the international space project. Reports appeared in the press on a possible refusal of Japan to take part in the creation of the complex.

Now it is clear that the decision was taken by the government by-passing the parliamentary resolution. The newspaper *Tokyo Shimbun* reported today that at the coming session of Parliament opposition parties were sure to bring up the problem of the violation of Japan's traditional policy in the sphere of space exploration.

14th Soviet Employee Quits Japan Embassy

OW121453 Tokyo KYODO in English 1444 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 12 KYODO—Another Soviet employee at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow applied for resignation Monday, embassy officials said.

The employee, a maid at the official residence of the ambassador, submitted her resignation request on November 1 due to personal reasons, the officials said.

A total of 14 out of 45 Soviet employees have now resigned during the past month, according to the embassy. Only one maid out of five at the official residence of the ambassador will remain, they said.

DPRK on ROK's Role in Talks Cessation

LD091856 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 TASS—Since the talks between the International Olympic Committee and the National Olympic Committee [NOC] of the DPRK, scheduled for October 7, did not take place a correspondent of the *Central News Agency* of Korea asked the DPRK NOC to comment on the situation.

Indeed, the International Olympic Committee offered us to hold bilateral talks on October 7, a spokesman of the DPRK National Olympic Committee said. The IOC proposed to us to hold talks in Lausanne on condition of our acceptance of its July 15 "draft settlement". We welcomed this proposal.

But to attain the desired result at these talks it is necessary to settle first of all the main difference between the north and the south of Korea, the sides directly interested in this matter. Proceeding from this point of view we proposed to the South Korean side in the middle of September to hold talks between the north and the south within the framework of the Lausanne joint conference before holding the talks with the IOC on October 7. When informing the IOC of this we asked it to wait till an answer from the South Korean side. The IOC displayed understanding of our proposal to hold bilateral talks between the north and the south but on September 24 the South Korean side rejected our proposal.

Proceeding from the desire to find a solution to the issue the DPRK National Olympic Committee sent another letter to the South Korean side on October 2. But the latter, knowing that the IOC proposed to us to hold talks on October 7, deliberately procrastinated, stating its readiness to accept the letter on October 12. The talks proposed by the IOC could not be conducted because of this approach by the South Korean side.

We hope that if the question with the South Korean side is solved the talks with the IOC will pass successfully as well.

ROK Opposition Leader 'Declaration' Noted

LD102006 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo October 10 TASS—According to reports from Seoul, chairman of the Oppositional Reunification Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam today officially announced he would run for the presidency of South Korea. At a press conference which was held at the party's headquarters he reported the failure of the attempts to reach agreement with another leading oppositional leader Kim Tae-chung on nomination of a single candidate from the opposition. "With the presidential elections to be held in a two-months time, I cannot postpone any longer the declaration of my presidency plans", said Kim Young-sam. He said that his main task was "to put an end to the military rule".

In the opinion of observers, Kim Young-sam's decision to run for the presidency might lead to a division in the opposition ranks and enhance the chances of the candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party No Tae-u, the placeman of South Korean dictator Chun Tu-hwan, who was compelled to agree to direct presidential elections under the pressure of broad popular actions.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Further on Voss-Led Delegation in Thailand

Departs Moscow 6 Oct

PM120911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general rubric "Official Announcements"]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group headed by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, left Moscow for Bangkok 6 October to attend the 78th conference of the Interparliamentary Union. The delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies T.N. Bokareva, Y.D. Doga, Y.A. Israel, and G.A. Yagodin.

Among those seeing the delegation off was P. Rotchanaphruk, Thai ambassador to the USSR.

Meets With Thai Leader Phichai

PM091439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Oct—Phichai Rattakun, acting head of government and deputy prime minister of Thailand, has received the USSR Parliamentary Group delegation headed by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, which has come to participate in the work of the 78th IPU Conference.

During the talks, held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, the Thai leader evaluated highly the Soviet Union's positive role in international relations and in the peoples' struggle to end the nuclear arms race and the subsequent total elimination of weapons of mass destruction. We note with satisfaction, Phichai Rattakun emphasized, that the peace-loving initiatives advanced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU

Central Committee, are beginning to be implemented in practice. Thailand wholly supports the Soviet-U.S. accord reached in principle on medium- and shorter-range missiles. This initiative of the Soviet leader's is further convincing evidence of the USSR Government's sincere desire to ensure peace and the security of all peoples.

The head of the Soviet delegation thanked Phichai Rattakun for his high assessment of the USSR's foreign policy course and expressed the hope that strengthening Soviet-Thai parliamentary ties, and the decisions of the representative IPU conference opening in Bangkok 12 October, will make a positive contribution to further developing of the entire range of bilateral relations and will help to strengthen peace and mutual understanding among the peoples of the Asia and Pacific region and of our entire planet.

The delegation of Soviet parliamentarians today met with Ukrit Mongkolnavin, president of the Thai National Assembly, and Chuan Leekphai, speaker of the House of Representatives. There was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of questions of the parliaments' joint activity in development of bilateral relations, the political settlement of unresolved regional problems, and the struggle to strengthen peace and security throughout the world.

Meets With Praphat

PM131104 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Bangkok, 9 Oct—The USSR Parliamentary Group delegation headed by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, today met with Thai Acting Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan. During the conversation, Thailand's support was expressed for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives put forward in Murmansk by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. "We would like the Soviet leader's proposals, in particular on lessening military activity in the northern seas, to be extended to the southern seas too," Praphat Limpaphan stressed. He expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved recently in improving bilateral ties between the two countries, ties which received a powerful boost from the recent visits by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze to Bangkok and by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Savetsila to Moscow. Thailand is ready to further develop these ties. A major role in the development of bilateral relations could be played by growing economic, trade, cultural, and sports ties. We intend to continue to promote their expansion, Praphat Limpaphan noted.

In conclusion, he expressed confidence that the visit of an authoritative Soviet delegation and the frank exchange of opinions on international questions, including paths to a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, will have an effective influence on improving bilateral relations and warming up the political climate in the region.

Cambodian Settlement Proposal Reviewed

PRK Guided 'By Goodwill'

LD092154 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—Kampuchea's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Hor Ham Hong at a press conference in Moscow today set out the essence of the Kampuchean Government's statement of October 8 which contains new constructive proposals aimed at national reconciliation. He emphasized that guiding itself by goodwill, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea advanced five-point proposals. Their adoption will make it possible to achieve an equitable solution to the Kampuchean problem. The government, specifically, proclaimed Kampuchea's readiness to meet Prince Norodom Sihanouk and leaders of other opposing groups for talks, except for Pol Pot and his closest supporters guilty of the policy of genocide. Proposals on terms for the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the holding of general elections in Kampuchea and the solution of the problem of Thai refugees were also advanced.

SRV Issues Statement

LD092004 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi October 9 TASS—The statement by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) of October 8, aimed at an all-round settlement of the Kampuchean issue, is a new forceful demonstration of the right stand and good will, says a statement by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) released here today.

The document points out that this statement by the PRK Government proceeds from the supreme interests and aspirations of all segments of the Kampuchean people, the striving for national reconciliation, for building a peaceful and happy life. This statement expresses in a clear-cut way the PRK stance with regard to the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from its territory in the event of a complete cessation of outside interference in Kampuchea's affairs.

The statement by the PRK Government is consonant with the spirit of general tendencies towards the earliest political settlement of the Kampuchean question on a just foundation and through negotiations. This will be a

contribution to the cause of peace, stability and cooperation in the region. The Vietnamese Government highly evaluates and unreservedly supports the statement by the PRK Government, which creates realistic conditions for breaking the deadlock in the Kampuchean issue and solving other problems of South-East Asia.

Expressing the hope that this statement by the PRK Government will draw a positive response worldwide, the Vietnamese Government states that it will exert together with other countries concerned tireless efforts to give a fresh impetus to the dialogue to achieve a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean question, guarantee peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia.

Hun Sen Letter to UN

LD102021 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 10 TASS—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has sent a letter to the U.N. secretary general informing him of the efforts of his country aimed at establishing genuine peace and achieving national unity in Kampuchea. The letter was circulated as an official document of the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The letter said that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea had worked out and proclaimed a policy of national reconciliation and within its framework it voiced its readiness to meet with separate individuals and groups who are in opposition, as well as with their leaders, with the exception of Pol Pot and his closest accomplices who are guilty of the mass killings of Kampucheans. This policy is based on a complete and resolute removal of the threat of the revival of the Pol Pot regime. It is aimed at proposing to all the Kampuchean patriots to rally in a national union and to get down to the rebuilding of the devastated country.

Hun Sen pointed to the need for preventing manipulations of a number of foreign countries which use the U.N. General Assembly for rendering assistance to a 'coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea' which is non-existent from the legal point of view. This is why, he continued, we emphatically denounce the erroneous resolutions on Kampuchea which are automatically adopted by the U.N. year after year in the absence of a true and lawful representative of the Kampuchean people, the People's Republic of Kampuchea. These resolutions are further deepening confrontation and ensure a legal cover for the Pol Pot clique and are becoming an obstacle on the way to a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The time has come for Kampucheans to get together for the sake of the survival of the Khmer nation and to determine the destiny of their homeland without foreign interference and without a threat of the restoration of the genocide regime, Hun Sen pointed out in conclusion.

'Reconciliation Policy' Praised

BK120924 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] The PRK Government has issued a statement on a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Our observer writes:

In Asian circles, the PRK's measure has been accepted as evidence of the will to give a new impetus to talks by all parties concerned with solving the Cambodian problem. Many things have been done in this direction. For example, the Vietnam-Indonesia agreement has shown that goodwill should be shown first to have a possibility of removing obstacles from the path to a political solution. The Indochinese countries' choice for a peaceful means has contributed to speeding up moves in this direction.

Many PRK statements, in which the PRK has expressed its readiness to hold talks with representatives of all Cambodian exiles, except Pol Pot, have also exerted their influence on the Cambodian situation. This desire has caused representatives of opposing Cambodian parties to express positive reactions, particularly the proposal put forward by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on 18 September.

At the same time, the concrete result of Cambodia's national reconciliation policy has angered forces preferring confrontation. To push the process toward a political solution of the Cambodian problem into an impasse, these forces have resorted to all kinds of maneuvers. The enemies of a solution to the Cambodian problem have said in their propaganda that the recent government statement is aimed at splitting opposing Cambodian groups. However, according to impartial observers, Cambodia's desire to meet with Samdech Sihanouk and representatives of other Cambodian groups reflects the interest in a meeting of all forces. Cambodia is ready to hold talks with all Cambodian individuals and groups wanting to participate in building peace in their country, except the criminal Pol Pot and his close associates. The PRK Government's willingness to give a high position in the leading apparatus to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in conformity with his contribution to the cause of a political solution, has been received with understanding by Asian circles.

The so-called aim to split opposing Cambodian groups comes from those who persist in imposing conditions for talks. Among these conditions is the demand for the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. Those who insist on this kind of demand still refuse to recognize that it is this outside interference that has blocked the process of the planned withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. In the meantime, many partial troop withdrawals have been carried out.

Cambodia and Vietnam have suggested the participation of foreign observers to witness another partial troop withdrawal to be carried out next month. As stated in the PRK Government's statement, there are plans to invite foreign observers to witness general elections following the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces. The statement also affirms Cambodia's will to set up a coalition government maintaining friendly relations with all states.

All this shows the Indochinese countries have done everything to ensure a genuine democratic solution to the Cambodian problem.

More Vietnamese To Withdraw From Cambodia

LD110744 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi October 11 TASS—The governments of Vietnam and Kampuchea reached an understanding on a withdrawal of another group of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea next November, reported today the Vietnamese Ministry of National Defence.

The report circulated by the VNA points out that this is the sixth withdrawal since 1983, which will be conducted this time in the presence of international observers. Troops to return to Vietnam include the 94th Army Corps consisting of an infantry division, two brigades and attached units and the 99th Army Corps concisting of two infantry brigades and attached units. The withdrawal of troops, the report points out, will be carried out by land and by sea.

Pnompenh October 11 TASS—The Kampuchean Ministry of National Defence reported a withdrawal of another group of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea in an official communique circulated today by the Kampuchean news agency SPK.

'Observers' To Attend Withdrawal

BK130400 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] According to an agreement reached between the Vietnamese and Cambodian governments, another number of Vietnamese army volunteers will be withdrawn from Cambodia in November this year.

Our correspondent in Phnom Penh reports:

This is the sixth withdrawal since 1983 and the first time that international observers, representing both countries that have strived to settle the situation around Cambodia and those countries without diplomatic relations with Cambodia, will be present at this troop withdrawal.

In Phnom Penh, it has been pointed out that this decision will contribute to improving the situation around Cambodia. The withdrawal of another number of Vietnamese army volunteers is a part of the Cambodia-proposed measure toward normalizing this situation.

As part of its national reconciliation policy, the Cambodian Government has proposed a meeting of the Cambodian leadership and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and the representatives of the other Cambodian groups, with the exception of the Pol Pot clique and its close associates, accused of killing more than 3 million Cambodians.

All Vietnamese army volunteers will be withdrawn from Cambodia only when all outside interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and the use of foreign territory against the PRK cease.

After the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, a universal election will be held in Cambodia in the presence of foreign observers and a coalition government will be formed to build Cambodia into a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned country.

'Critical Situation' in Philippines Appraised

PM091429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Critical Situation"]

[Text] Manila, 8 Oct—The Philippines is experiencing the most serious political crisis in the 19 months since Corazon Aquino's government has been in power. As Catalino Macaraig, government executive secretary, stated here, the country is on the brink of a national emergency. After the session of the cabinet of ministers held yesterday, it was announced that right-wing organizations were joining forces for a new attempt at a coup to be directly executed by groups of mutinous servicemen who have broken away from the armed forces.

For the last few days, the Philippine capital has resembled a city under siege. Tanks and armored troop carriers patrol the streets, and sandbag barricades have been erected around the presidential palace. Twenty helicopters have been transferred from the Viliamur Air Base to the territory of the Armed Forces General Staff.

A resolution expressing complete support for the government was supported by 180 out of 200 deputies in the House of Representatives of the Philippines Congress. The speaker of the House stated the situation is critical and demands rapid and resolute actions. According to him, the congressmen who signed the resolution intend to create private armies in various regions of the country to offer assistance to government troops.

Voropayev-Led CPSU Delegation in Laos

PM091333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In line with the schedule for party links between the CPSU and Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), a delegation of CPSU party workers, headed by

M.G. Voropayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, was in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) 29 September through 7 October.

The delegation was received by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, and Maichantan Sengmani, member of the Politburo and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Party and State Control Committee under the LPRP Central Committee.

Near East & South Asia

Further Reportage on Persian Gulf Situation

U.S. Moves for Naval Blockade

PM091417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Plans for Blockade"]

[Text] Washington, 8 Oct—The United States has drawn up plans for a naval blockade of Iran, using U.S. and NATO allies' naval forces in the Persian Gulf.

According to a UPI report Wednesday, which cited information from "intelligence sources," "U.S. officials are already preparing for a partial blockade of Iran with the assistance of British intelligence services." The UPI report makes it clear that the operation will involve U.S. Navy submarine units and allied countries' ships, who are ordered to stop and search any transport vessels "which, according to prior information, are carrying arms on board."

UPI stresses that Washington is currently working in earnest on France, the FRG, Italy, and other NATO states to try to persuade them to support the blockade of Iran. At present, the only country that has agreed to assist the United States in this operation is, according to the agency, Great Britain. UPI also cites statements by administration spokesmen from which it is clear that Washington would be prepared to "go it alone" with its blockade of Iran.

It is significant that an official Pentagon spokesman refused to confirm or refute reports on plans for a blockade of Iranian shores by U.S. Navy ships. "We are firmly committed to the policy of never discussing anything connected with possible future military operations," he said. In his turn, a U.S. State Department spokesman flatly refused to even comment on these reports.

At the same time, UPI points out, the United States is trying hard to push through the United Nations the idea of a naval blockade of Iran.

At the same time, according to news agencies, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has welcomed the Japanese Government's decision to indirectly support U.S. operations in the Persian Gulf region. He has described these measures as "a good first step in the direction of a substantial contribution by Japan" to guaranteeing safe navigation in the Persian Gulf.

As observers point out, Weinberger's statement is evidence that Washington would like Japan to play a more active role in the Persian Gulf and finance U.S. Armed Forces operations.

In particular, Tokyo has promised to allocate 10 million dollars to modernize its radio navigation system in the Persian Gulf and also to increase expenditure on maintaining U.S. armed forces on the Japanese islands in order to partially compensate the U.S. expenditure on military operations in the Persian Gulf.

London, 8 Oct—According to *Reuter*, Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i has described Japan's plans to allocate funds to modernize its radio navigation system in the Persian Gulf as "a violation of the principles of Tokyo's traditional postwar policy, which stipulate nonintervention in international conflicts."

Nicosia, 8 Oct—During a meeting Wednesday with the Belgian ambassador to Iran, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, said that the continuing buildup of the naval fleet from the United States and a number of other Western countries in the Persian Gulf "may lead to catastrophe."

Concern Over Incident

LD091648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] Iran has sharply condemned the attack by U.S. combat helicopters on Iranian patrol boats near Farsi Island in the northern Persian Gulf, calling this action barbaric. IRNA rejected the U.S. command's claim to the effect that the Iranian boats had allegedly been the first to open fire. Here is the latest news commentary. Nikolay Agayants is at the microphone.

[Agayants] After a relative lull—I have in mind the almost 3 weeks which have elapsed since the incident with the vessel *Iran-Ajr* which nearly placed the United States and Iran on the brink of a military conflict—so, after this relative lull, the situation in the Persian Gulf has again reached a boiling point. Shots are again ringing out, and blood has again been shed. Combat helicopters from among those belonging to the U.S. naval armada assembled in this explosive region by Washington have again gone into action.

As was expected, the recent trip to the Near East by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger did not bring either reassurance or the slightest relaxation of the tension existing in the region but only intensified the danger of U.S. Armed Forces being drawn into a war with Iran.

In connection with the Pentagon's well-known decision to carry out preventive strikes against Iranian ships and Iranian territory if, as was stated in Washington, this will be required by America's security, it seems that the alarm of the U.S. and world publics is also being confirmed.

What then has happened this time?

On 8 October and on the pretext that Iranian patrol boats had allegedly opened fire on a U.S. helicopter, U.S. combat helicopters immediately shelled these tubs [sudenyshka] with missiles and with heavy machineguns. As a result, three boats were sunk, and several people were killed or wounded.

Commenting on what happened, the British TV company ITV stresses that this new dangerous incident unquestionably shows the firm U.S. intention not to shy away from possible clashes with Iran.

With alarm the U.S. mass media are drawing a parallel between what is happening today off the shores of Iran and Iraq and the events in the Gulf of Tonkin, which, I remind you, resulted first [as heard] in the start of the U.S. bombings of Hanoi and other towns of the Vietnamese Democratic Republic, and in the escalation of the dirty war against the Vietnamese people.

The legislators on Capitol Hill are also concerned. A few senators have demanded that the War Powers Act, which limits the time the U.S. Armed Forces can stay in areas of heightened danger of war without the agreement of Congress, should be applied without dealy. However, to all appearances, the administration does not at all intend to resort to the use of this very wise bill. Moreover, the administration continues to build up its military presence in the Persian Gulf zone and continues its provocative muscle-flexing, covering up these actions with lofty phrases about the defense of the freedom of navigation in international waters and of U.S. strategic interests.

Consequences of U.S. Acts

LD091655 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Aleksandr Pogodin commentary]

[Text] And now Aleksandr Pogodin comments on the situation in the Persian Gulf following the attack by American helicopter gunships on Iranian patrol boats, and this is what he writes:

In keeping with Washington's version, the attack that had led to peoples' deaths and the destruction of three boats was an act of defense taken in retaliation to the fire attack allegedly carried out on American helicopter gunships. It's hard if not impossible to verify the assertion. One can recall at this point that the attack carried out on the Iranian vessel on 21 September was also posed as an act of defense. The American side claimed that the vessel was busy planting mines. When an attempt was made to question that claim, the Americans quickly drowned [as heard] the ship.

Yesterday's incident left no material evidence at all: the Boats had been sunk. What remains is the one-sided, unconfirmed version put forward by the United States.

But even regardless of what has happened in reality, the incident has become a convincing illustration to the high tension that has developed in the Gulf, to the dangerous nature of existing situation. The White House is now doing its best to smooth over the impression. Its official spokesman has declared that what happened in the Gulf on 8 October was only an isolated incident which is not expected to lead to any grave consequences. But who will undertake to draw a precise line between certain separate incidents and a broad military confrontation? Who will guarantee that the war of nerves, as the situation in the Gulf is often referred to today, will not develop into a full scale war? Arbitrary acts committed by the United States and attempts to use violence at its own discretion are certain to bring closer the possibility of a transformation of that dangerous prospect into reality.

U.S. Provokes Conflict

LD130915 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 13 Oct 87

["United States Provokes Conflict in Persian Gulf"—TASS headline]

[Text] New York October 13 TASS—The U.S. television network ABC has learnt that U.S. Army helicopters overflying the Persian Gulf got a permission to open fire immediately if any Iranian ship gives even the slightest hint of hostile actions.

This decision was made irrespective of the fact that, as U.S. officials admit, this can lead to new armed clashes between the two countries in the next few weeks.

Gulf Situation 'White Hot'

LD102054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Here is the latest news commentary. Nikolay Agayants is at the microphone.

[Agayants] To the accompaniment of an endless war of words—that is, the mutual accusations Tehran and Washington are hurling at each other—the Persian Gulf situation looks as if it has reached the danger point,

beyond which a serious armed conflict may erupt at any time. Missiles and large-caliber machine guns have already been put into action. The number of dead and wounded is growing.

The incidents involving U.S. helicopter gunships and ships are giving rise to serious anxiety among the U.S. public, although the White House insists that these are nothing more than isolated skirmishes. U.S. Secretary of Energy John Herrington, who recently visited the amphibious ship *La Salle* — flagship of the U.S. armada in the Persian Gulf, informed journalists that the attack by U.S. helicopters on Iranian patrol boats was, he said, a wonderful example of the very actions that should safeguard freedom for shipping in international waters. He was full of all sorts of praise for the provocative demonstration of muscle given by the U.S. Administration in the explosive region.

The optimism of this official, who is following in the wake of the Pentagon chief on a trip around the countries of the Near and Middle East, is certainly not shared by the legislators from Capitol Hill who, not without good reason, fear the United States may be drawn into a war against Iran as a result of the reckless actions of the supporters of a tough line against that country. The legislators are urgently demanding the administration should, at last, invoke the War Powers Act which, let me remind you, forbids the use of armed force without agreement from Congress. However, the White House has responded with a categorical refusal to such demands. Furthermore, in his latest interview with the *Cable News Network* television company, President Reagan said with some irritation: Naturally we consult Congress on the problems of the Persian Gulf, but to be sure there are also things which remain within the competence of the commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces. In a word, it looks as if the United States is not even thinking of any sort of attempts to alleviate tension off the shores of Iran and Iraq, and to avoid new armed clashes with Iranian vessels. As a result of this kind of reckless policy, there is a Pentagon plan which has become publicly known to organize a partial blockade of Iran aimed at preventing that country from receiving arms from abroad.

The situation in the Persian Gulf is becoming white hot. Urgent and pressing measures are required to prevent a possible explosion.

Iran Lodges UN Protest

LD092106 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 9 TASS—By TASS correspondent Sergey Baibakov:

Iran has sent an official protest to the United Nations Security Council over an attack of the U.S. Navy helicopters on three Iranian patrol boats, said Rajaie-Khorassani, Iran's permanent representative at the United Nations, told a press conference today.

Answering questions he said that the Iranian gunboats had returned fire after being attacked by the U.S. helicopters and claimed that the Iranians had shot down one American helicopter and damaged a U.S. patrol boat which, by his words, was in several kilometres off the Iranian island of Farsi.

Rajaie-Khorassani noted that the escalation of U.S. aggression in the Persian Gulf and Washington's uncovered violation of the international law manifested in the enormous U.S. Naval buildup in the Gulf were aimed at wrecking a political settlement of the Iran-Iraq military conflict, provided by the U.N. Security Council in Resolution N.598.

The recent act of American aggression and the events of recent weeks in the Persian Gulf provide evidence that the United States is waging an undeclared war against Iran, Rajaie-Khorassani said.

Velayati Sends Letter to UN

LD101714 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 10 TASS—Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati sent a letter to U.N. secretary-general conveying the strongest protest and condemnation of American policies in the Persian Gulf.

The document released Friday underlines that the sole viable solution to difusing the situation in the Persian Gulf is the immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from there.

Velayati described the latest attack by U.S. helicopter gunships at Iranian patrol boats as one more illustration of the true intentions of the aggressive policies of the United States Administration in the region, which constitutes a serious breach of norms of international law and a violation of Iran's sovereignty committed on a daily basis. He stressed that by dispatching its naval armada to the Persian Gulf, Washington clearly violated Security Council Resolution 598.

The dimensions of American actions in the region and the extent of its dangerous military provocations are gaining momentum and threatening world peace, the letter says. These acts of aggression are dragging the entire region into a fire which is certain to last for years.

Musavi Statement on Gulf

LD111943 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Nicosia October 11 TASS—Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi of Iran has voiced Iran's readiness to wage a war to the end against U.S. objects in the Persian Gulf. According to Radio Tehran, he said: "We shall defend ourselves till the last building, till the last man, till the last drop of blood".

At the same time, Musavi pointed out that confrontation with the U.S. was against Iran's will. However, in the long run, it will enhance the prestige of Islami and America will be a loser, he said. In his opinion, the struggle can be long if the U.S. persistently follows the course of confrontation. "Faith and will are sure to get an upper hand over technology. We are not afraid of confrontation", the Iranian prime minister said in his radio address.

Iranian Use of U.S. Stinger Missles Examined

Obtained From Dushmans

PM130937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "Commentator's Column": "Stingers"]

[Text] The highly explosive events in the Persian Gulf produced yet another "surprise" a few days ago. It became apparent that the Iranian Navy has highly sophisticated U.S. Stinger type surface-to-air missiles. This was announced in Washington by Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger. For their part, the Iranian authorities not only did not deny this but in fact confirmed that they do have these weapons. According to some reports, attempts have already been made to use Stingers against U.S. helicopters in the Persian Gulf.

This sensational news focused attention primarily on the question of how these weapons found their way into Iranian hands. In fact, no one has any doubt that the Stingers got there via Dushman ammunition dumps. London's *The Sunday Times* reported that the missiles were sold to Iran by one of seven groupings of Afghan insurgents "secretly supplied by the United States with hundreds of these antiaircraft weapons."

Their arrival was marked by gangster-like actions — the shooting down of civilian and transport aircraft in the Afghan skies, resulting in the deaths of dozens of passengers, including women and children. Obviously, this did not worry the relevant figures in Washington when they made the political decision to transfer Stingers to the notorious "freedom fighters," whose political and moral nature is such that they would not hesitate to sell their own mothers, as the saying goes, let alone U.S. missiles. And now *The Washington Post* recalls that "the United States has been secretly supplying the Afghans with these weapons despite legislators' long-existing fears they may end up in someone else's hands."

In actual fact, we are talking about weapons whose proliferation could lead to unpredictable consequences. It is nothing but a miracle that the Stingers, like the British Blowpipes also being sent to the Afghan dushmans, have not yet found their way into the arsenals of other groups involved in international terrorism against air communications.

In the past Washington and London brushed aside protests and reasonable warnings against the particular danger in transferring surface-to-air missiles to the dushmans and other similiar "fighters." As the proverb says, he who sets traps for others, often gets caught in them himself. In our time, this wise adage is fully applicable regarding the choice of behavior in international affairs. But this is not a matter of phrases.

Boomerangs are, of course, boomerangs. But there is more substance to the conclusion that the logic and evolution of the policy of confrontation inevitably create new problems and new dangers. And, in this specific case, they fuel up the stormy situation in the Persian Gulf.

Confirmed by Iranian Envoy

LD121804 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 12 TASS—Iran has bought antiaircraft Stinger missiles, made by the USA, and intends to use them against hostile forces in the Persian Gulf, including the forces of the United States, Iranian representative to the U.N. said Rajaie-Khorassani was quoted by the NBC TV network as saying.

He said that Iran was ready to use them against hostile aircraft in the Persian Gulf, adding that U.S. helicopters were hostile.

It was already reported that on October 8 American helicopters attacked three Iranian Launches in the Gulf. According to the statement of the Iranian side, immediately after the incident the Iranian Armed Forces downed one of the American helicopters with a Stinger missile. The American side denied that report but Pentagon spokesmen admitted at the same time that parts of packaging containers and storage batteries for Stingers had been discovered at one of the Iranian launches captured by them. They claimed they did not know how those advanced surface-to-air missiles turned out to be in Iran.

In that connection the AP news agency stresses that there are repeated reports, unconfirmed by the American Government, that some Stinger missiles sent to Afghan counterrevolutionaries mysteriously disappeared while

in transit through Pakistan. For its part, London newspaper, *The Sunday Times*, reported that 16 Stinger missiles, which at first the CIA had sent to Afghan counterrevolutionaries, were sold then to Iran.

Rajaie-Khorassani denied in his NBC interview that Tehran had received the missiles from Afghan counterrevolutionaries. He said there were other channels to obtain the missiles, including certain American middlemen.

The NBC TV network stresses that such claim clearly extends the scale of the scandal over secret American arms supplies to Iran.

Nicosia October 12 TASS—In a Tehran radio interview, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Mohsen Reza'i stated that Iran had long acquired a batch of American Stinger missiles and was successfully producing them now.

The IRNA news agency quoted Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi as saying in Tehran that no matter how Iran had got American Stinger missiles that the fact of their procurement testified to the futility of the idea of imposing an embargo on arms supplies to Iran. On the U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf, he noted that the Reagan administration stepped up tension in that region to justify the fiasco it had suffered as a result of the "Irangate" scandal.

Iranian Missiles Strikes Baghdad 11 Oct
LD110742 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad October 11 TASS—An Iranian missile fell on the Iraqi capital last night, causing significant destruction and killing and wounding civilians, Radio Baghdad reported.

It was the third bombardment of the city in the past few days.

Iraqi Aircraft Bomb Khuzestan Province
LD101048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Iraqi aircraft this morning bombed three industrial, labor, and residential centers in Khuzestan province, martyring a number of workers and injuring another 50 people. The three centers also received some damage.

Ligachev, PDRY Official Discuss Gulf
PM120845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[Text] On 10 October in the CPSU Central Committee Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and a CPSU Central Committee secretary, met 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, who is vacationing in the Soviet Union.

During the talks — which took place in the warm and comradely atmosphere that is traditional for relations between the CPSU and the YSP, the Soviet Union and the PDRY — the South Yemeni leader was briefed on the main directions of restructuring, which is becoming more and more large scale and profound, involving the entire Soviet society. Yegor Ligachev spoke of the Soviet leadership's steps to consolidate peace, avert a nuclear catastrophe, and end the arms race, stressing the program of specific actions capable of ensuring the triumph of these noble aims set out in Mikhail Gorbachev's article "Reality and the Guarantees for a Secure World."

'Ali Salim al-Bid spoke highly of the USSR'S foreign policy and of its efforts to create a comprehensive system of international security. He stated that the concept of achieving disarmament in order to promote development, upheld by the Soviet Union, is received with profound satisfaction in 'third world' countries. It is precisely with this prospect that the peoples of these countries largely link their hopes for overcoming socioeconomic backwardness.

The YSP Central Committee secretary general conveyed information on the situation in Democratic Yemen, the general party conference held in June 1987, and the subsequent Central Commiteee plenum. He spoke of the measures whose goal it is to implement the decisions of these party forums, to strengthen the YSP'S unity and raise its guiding role in society, and to rally the broadest sections of South Yemeni society around these constructive tasks. The YSP leadership assigns prime importance to overcoming the countries economic difficulties and to strengthening its international standing.

In an exchange of views on the Gulf situation, the representatives of the CPSU and YSP expressed concern over the unprecedented military buildup by the United States and some other NATO states, which is making the situation still more alarming and still more explosive. The South Yemeni expressed support for the constructive and unbiased line of the USSR, aimed at an active search for the fastest possible peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict through the common efforts of the United Nations and its secretary general on the basis of Resolution 598.

It was also emphasized that the failure to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict is creating in the Near East an exhausting and dangerous situation tottering on the brink of war, one that is holding back and distorting the natural development of the countries of the region, encouraging extremism and terrorism, and having a negative effect on the international situation as a whole. The new political thinking needed in the nuclear age insistently demands resolving the Near East and other regional conflicts. In the Near East, the path to peace lies

in collective efforts within the framework of an international conference with full powers. The process of settlement must secure the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, whose sole legitimate representative is the PLO.

The representative of the CPSU and YSP expressed satisfaction with the fruitful development of Soviet-South Yemen cooperation on the basis of the treaty of 1979. They spoke in favor of a further strengthening of party contacts, regarding them as a decisive integral part of the whole complex of Soviet-South Yemen relations.

Taking part in the talks were K. N. Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah, member of the YSP Central Committee and PDRY ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Moscow RPP on Peace Conference Guarantees

TA112001 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text]The rejectionist front located at Mezudat Ze'ev [Likud headquarters in Tel Aviv] has stepped up its incitement against the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East, its main argument being that one should not enter into such a conference if it is attended by the Soviet Union. The international conference, says Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, is clearly in the Soviet interest, as the Soviet Union wants to increase its influence in the region. The interests [words indistinct] these aspirations. What [words indistinct]? The international conference on the Middle East indeed fits in with Soviet interests. We are a major superpower and as such our interests lie in various parts of the world, particularly near our own borders. Naturally, we are not prepared to employ U.S. methods to advance these interests, not by way of pressure or threats, and certainly not through military intervention in the affairs of [word indistinct] countries. Rather, within the framework of international law and the prevailing diplomatic laws, we have worked to promote our interests, and will continue to do so.

The main thing, however, is not the observance of Soviet interests. The United States, too, [words indistinct] in the Middle East, although this is not worrying the Likud leaders.

The question is: [words indistinct] and security of the Middle East countries, including Israel. It is well known that foreign policy is the direct extension of domestic policy. Why, otherwise, would the Soviet Union have worked tirelessly toward obtaining disarmament, trying to find ways to increase trust between East and West? First and foremost because we want to guarantee better conditions for the execution of our own economic programs: policies intended to improve the well-being of the Soviet people. [words indistinct] the policy of granting priority to welfare projects, and this policy (?can) only exist within conditions of peace and detente. The arms race swallows huge sums of money necessary for the funding of social programs whereas war, if it should break out, will destroy these programs altogether. It therefore follows that the desire for peace is the direct outcome of domestic policy, and is applicable, naturally, to all the regions, but more so to areas of increased tension. There is, as a result, no substantial difference between our desire to bring about a cease-fire in Europe and our efforts to bring about a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

[Words indistinct] There is no war in Europe, but it is so full of weapons that there is a danger that war might break out accidently. That is why we are prepared to (?begin) implementing arms limitation, thereby creating an atmosphere of trust. In the Middle East, on the other hand, most of the countries are still in a state of war. It is therefore necessary to start political negotiations between them. And for the future arrangement to secure the necessary effective guarantees, which is to say, for the same atmosphere to prevail in the Midle East as in Europe under a cease-fire, the superpowers (?must be the ones to) provide such assurances.

Here the skeptics are bound to ask: Suppose the Soviet Union wants peace in the Middle East; where are the guarantees that it would not try to reach such a peace at the expense of Israel's interests? This is indeed a serious question, to which we will give a serious answer: [words indistinct] that we are trying to promote our own interests, those of bringing about a stable peace near our borders. After all, peace in the Middle East will only be secure, and the Soviet Union will only be able to promote its own interests in those regions, if that peace is acceptable to all the elements involved in the conflict. Why did the 1983 peace agreement with Lebanon not work out? Why were the U.S. Administration and the Likud governments unable to (?decide) on [word indistinct] the Camp David (?framework)? This is only due to one simple cause: That the [word indistinct] agreements conflicted with the Arab countries' interests, and they, naturally, did every [word indistinct] (?to sabotage them). So why should we repeat the U.S. [word indistinct] and propose an agreement that would harm Israel's security will, of course, take action to undermine it. [sentence as heard] Then no real peace will be achieved in the Middle East, and the Soviet interest—that of attaining a stable arrangement—will be harmed.

It therefore transpires that all the scenarios portraying Soviet threats to Israel are totally groundless. It is in our country's clear interest to have a lasting settlement in the Middle East, and to be lasting it must be in harmony with the national interests of both the Arabs and Israel.

Only an arrangement such as that would fit in with our country's political interests. Whether it corresponds to Israel's interests—that will be up to you to decide upon, dear listeners.

Counterrevolutionaries Cause Kabul Explosion

LD091651 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul, 9 October (TASS)—As the *Bakhtar agency has reported, counterrevolutionaries caused an explosion in the centre of the Afghan capital near the Shirpur central mosque yesterday evening. The explosive device had been placed in a car. As a result of the diversion, 27 people were killed and 35 injured. Serious damage was caused to buildings situated nearby, including residential houses.*

BBC Workers Arrested in Afghanistan

LD111657 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul October 11 TASS—A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan has stated that at 9.00 in the morning of October 9 a group of BBC workers staying in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the purpose of making TV reports penetrated the area of the Karga water reservoir near Kabul and were detained there by control-military authorities at the moment when they were filming Afghan and Soviet military facilities without getting a permission to do so, the *BAKHTAR* news agency reports.

At that time, he continued, diplomatic workers of the embassies of some western countries who were playing golf nearby tried without any reason to interfere in the incident and to start an argument with representatives of the control-military authorities, thus breaking the generally recognized rules of conduct that call for the observance of laws of the host country.

After it was explained to the BBC workers that their actions violated the laws of Afghanistan and ran counter to the ethics of journalists they were released.

A charge d'affaires ad interim of Britain in Afghanistan was summoned today to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan where it was pointed out to him that the journalists had violated corresponding provisions adopted in Afghanistan that regulated the activities of foreign journalists, which ran counter to the efforts aimed at developing relations between the two countries. The Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs denounced actions of the staff members of the British Embassy and asked them to refrain from repeating such actions in the future, *Bakhtar* reports.

Egyptian Government Reorganization Noted

LD130824 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo October 13 TASS — The Egyptian Government headed by Prime Minister 'atif Sidqi has tendered their resignation in keeping with constitutional provisions for the beginning of a new term of the presidential tenure.

President Husni Mubarak asked the former prime minister to form a new cabinet. 'Atif Sidqi announced the start of consultations on the distribution of ministerial posts.

Mena news agency reported that the new line-up of the Egyptian Government would soon be announced.

Correction: Gorbachev Reply to Indian Appeal

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Gorbachev Reply to Indian Official's Appeal," published in the 9 October Soviet Union *Daily Report* on page 15. Moscow TASS in English at 1150 GMT on 12 October carries a "corrected version" of this item, incorporating the following corrections:

Page 16, column one, paragraph five, first sentence reads: ...comes out for scaling down the non-littoral states' naval activity in the Indian ocean,... (substituting "non-littoral" for "littoral")

Same paragraph, last sentence reads: ...We are likewise prepared for consultations with other non-littoral states which maintain... (substituting "non-littoral" for "littoral")

Sub-Saharan Africa

Ethiopia's Mengistu Meets Ignatov Delegation

LD091540 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Addis Ababa October 9 TASS—Economic projects built in Ethiopia with Soviet assistance are to play the leading part in a further progress of the country. This was stated by Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, who received Thursday a delegation of the USSR State Agri-Industrial Committee led by V. Ignatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the committee. Mengistu Haile Mariam emphasized that Soviet assistance in the mechanization of the agrarian sector was of much importance for the fulfilment of the crucial task—the attaining by Ethiopia of self-sufficiency in food. A tractor assembly plant in Nazret built with the assistance of Soviet specialists became the first farm machinery building plant in the country. Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that it was necessary today to step up the implementation of the

agreements reached within the framework of bilateral cooperation, to quest for new forms of this cooperation. We have set ourselves the task of reorganizing agriculture on the basis of socialist production relations and we regard it as one of the main conditions of building a new society, Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out.

Agricultural Protocol Signed

LD091709 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1444 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Addis Ababa, 9 Oct (TASS)—New forms of long-term cooperation between Ethiopia and the USSR in the agricultural field are defined in a protocol signed here today at the end of the visit to Ethiopia of a delegation from the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, led by Vadim Ignatov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

The document provides for the setting up in Ethiopia of a number of experimental and demonstration farms growing wheat, maize, and cotton. It is planned to organize joint enterprises that will produce and process coffee, to build livestock-rearing and meat-processing complexes, and to put into effect a number of other major agricultural projects. It has been decided in the near future to begin drawing up a comprehensive plan for mechanization of the agrarian sector of the Ethiopian economy through the efforts of experts from both countries.

The accords should not only facilitate the accelerated implementation of bilateral cooperation projects already begun but should also raise agriculture—the basis of Ethiopia's prosperity—to a qualitatively new level, state farms minister Yusef Muleta said in an interview with the TASS correspondent. Model farms, set up with the assistance of Soviet specialists, he said, should play a key role in disseminating modern methods of agrotechnology adapted to suit the requirements of the country's various climatic zones. The USSR's assistance in developing irrigated agriculture in the Gambela region and the Awash River valley is intended to promote the introduction of irrigation, which is regarded by the Ethiopian Government as one of the main means of fighting drought an an important means of achieving self-sufficiency in food.

Further on Shirshin Visit To Angola

PM120851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Productive Contacts"]

[Text] Luanda, 7 Oct—The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose 70th anniversary is about to be celebrated by all progressive mankind, is the greatest contribution by the Russian proletariat and the Bolshevik party to the struggle of the working people in every country against international imperialism. This was said by Domingos Jose, member of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor (MPLA-PT) Central Committee and commissar of Namibe Province, at a meeting with a CPSU delegation led by G.CH. Shirshin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tuva CPSU Obkom.

The CPSU delegation was received yesterday in Luanda by Zhasintu Venansiu [name as published], secretary of the MPLA-PT Central Committee for administrative and financial questions.

The Soviet party delegation left for home today.

Menteshashvili Receives Benin Leader

PM121402 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 87 Morning Edition

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] On 8 October T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received I.R. Garba [as published], member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly of Benin.

The guest was briefed on work being done in the USSR to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and bring about restructuring and the democratization of all areas of state and public life. It was stressed that the further development of friendly Soviet-Beninese relations and the strengthening of the two countries' cooperation will serve our peoples' interests.

F.A. Agossa [as published], Benine e charge d'affaires in the USSR, took part in the talk.

Ukrainian Delegation Visits Croatia

AU131017 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Oct 87 p 3

[RATAU report: "A Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Kiev, 6 October— A delegation of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet left today for an official friendly visit to Zagreb at the invitation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (SFRY). The delegation was headed by V. S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. The following deputies to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet were in the delegation: V. P. Popov, Ukrainian Gosplan first deputy chairman; A. S. Maselskiy, Kharkov Oblispolkom chairman; People's Artist of the Ukrainian SSR V. I. Znoba, sculptor; and Socialist Labor Hero Y. I. Titarenko, woman weaver at the Cherkassy silk combine named after the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and bearer of a USSR state prize.

At Zhulyany Airport the delegation was seen off by V. D. Kryuchkov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; A. Z. Khomich, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; N. G. Khomenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; M. D. Polyanichko, deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and A. M. Zlenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs.

West Europe

Further Reportage on Koivisto Visit

Wives of Leaders Meet

PM120917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Acquaintance With Moscow"]

[Text] On 6 October Tellervo Koivisto, wife of the Finnish president, visited the USSR Union of Artists' Central House of the Artist and the No 20 Secondary School in Moscow's Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon and familiarized herself with the capital's sights. R.M. Gorbacheva and L.D. Gromyko accompanied the visitor.

Soviet Leaders Say Farewell

PM091507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Trip Around the Country"]

[Text] Finnish President M. Koivisto left Moscow for Alma-Ata 7 October.

An official sendoff for the head of the friendly state took place in the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wife wished M. Koivisto and his wife bon voyage.

A motorcade accompanied by motorcycle outriders left the Kremlin for Vnukovo Airport. Finnish and Soviet state flags lined the streets and squares.

At the airport A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his wife, and N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, were in the sendoff party at the aircraft steps.

The following took part in the sendoff: B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B.I. Aristov, B.I. Gostev, and V.G. Zakharov, USSR ministers; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.T. Saykin, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; and V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

Diplomatic officials from the Finnish embassy to the USSR were among the sendoff party.

A.A. Gromyko and M. Koivisto inspected the honor guard, composed of the three branches of the USSR Armed Forces—the Army, Air Force, and Navy.

The Finnish and USSR state flags were flying above the airport. A band played the state anthems of the two countries.

The sendoff ceremony at the airport ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland; and A. Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, are accompanying the president on his trip around the country.

Leaves Alma-Ata for Kirgizia

LD091922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Mauno Koivisto, president of Finland, today left Alma-Ata. The president and his wife were seen off at the airport by Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, and other leaders of the republic. On the same day, the president visited the Baykonur space launching site. In the evening, the guest arrived in the capital of Kirgizia.

The President and his wife were met at the airport by Comrade Masaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kirgizia Communist Party, and other leaders of the republic. A conservation with the guest took place at the central committee of the republic's communist party. Mauno Koivisto noted the spirit of good-neighborliness that permeated the meetings and talks in Moscow. He stressed that Finland prizes its relations with the USSR. The president gave a high appraisal of the recent Soviet peace initiatives and expressed great satisfaction with Soviet activity in favor of peace. After Reykjavik, he said, I optimistically said that the way to good changes had opened for the world. I am glad I was not mistaken. Proof of this is the accord to sign an agreement on the elimination of two classes of nuclear missile.

Seen Off at Frunze Airport

LD111653 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] The president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, has ended his visit to the USSR. He was in our country on an official visit and for a short holiday at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

Today, the guest left the Soviet Union. At the airport of the capital of Kirgizia the president and his wife were seen off by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia, Mazaliyev, and other officials.

Deems Visit 'Fruitful'

PM131017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From the Aircraft"]

[Text] President M. Koivisto of Finland, who has been paying an official visit to our country, sent a telegram to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers upon leaving USSR territory. The telegram says:

As I complete my official visit to the Soviet Union, I should like to express to you my cordial gratitude for the hospitable reception and sincere warmth and friendly sentiments which greeted us during the stay in your country. I should also like to convey my gratitude to the leaders of the Kazakh and Kirgiz SSR's, who did much to ensure that our visit to those republics was fruitful and pleasant.

I attach exceptionally great significance to the conversations held during this visit. We reaffirmed that relations between our countries retain their traditionally stable character and also outlined in a principled, specific way the prospects for our cooperation in the light of present development and of those tasks which it sets us. Our common will is to preserve the valuable capital of friendship accumulated in our relations and to constantly increase it.

I also rate highly the fruitful exchange of opinions on international questions during which a new coincidence of positions appeared in both our thoughts and plans, aimed at strengthening international peace and trust.

Once again, I thank you for the fruitful visit and express the wish for further successes in your activity, in building a society which has been given new dynamism, and also in your efforts for the sake of peace throughout the world.

Returns to Finland

LD112114 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Excerpt] President Mauno Koivisto has ended his visit to the Soviet Union. President and Mrs Koivisto and the accompanying delegation returned to Finland 2 hours ago. The visit was Koivisto's second official state visit to the Soviet Union.

The joint Finnish-Soviet communique, published at the end of the visit, confirms in a traditional way the good relations between the two countries. The politically topical part of the communique talks about decreasing tension in Northern Europe and the seas surrounding it. The two parties also urge the current Vienna CSCE followup meeting to conclude its business quickly and its participants to schedule a new meeting. [Passage omitted describing the communique, Koivisto's comments on the communique]

Communique on Visit

LD112123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 87 Second Edition pp 1,5

[Text] Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland was in the Soviet Union on an official visit during 5-11 October 1987 at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

The president and those accompanying him visited Moscow, the Kazakh SSR, and the Kirgiz SSR. They were accorded a warm and hearty reception everywhere.

The president laid wreaths at the mausoleum to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, held talks. In a spirit of trust, mutual understanding, friendship, and amicability, which have become traditional for relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, there was a discussion on the most important trends in developing Soviet-Finnish cooperation on the path of increasing good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial collaboration in various areas and major practical steps outlined in this regard. Particular attention was devoted at the negotiations to reviewing the key issues for strengthening international peace and security and ridding mankind of the threat of war and violence.

In the course of the visit, the following documents and agreements were signed: a protocol on extending to the year 2000 the Soviet-Finnish long-term program for developing and deepening trade and economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation; an agreement

between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the Republic of Finland on avoiding double taxation; and also a cooperation program in the sphere of science, education and culture for 1988-1993.

I.[subhead]

In the 70th anniversary year of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of Finland's independence, the sides stressed the historic importance of the establishment of Soviet-Finnish good-neighborly relations. It was pointed out that in the postwar period the USSR and Finland, building their social systems in different ways and differing from one another in populationa and the extent of their territories and resources, have had a decisive change towards friendship, trust, and stable, progressive development of mutually-beneficial cooperation in all areas of state-to-state intercourse. At the basis of such development is the renunciation of out-moded stereotyped attitudes and approaches to relations with one another and persistent progress towards mutual trust through joint pracitcal deeds.

The nature of these relations is build upon long-term factors, and these are not subject to the fluctuations of international policy. Attention was drawn to the significant results achieved in developing mutual relations in various spheres of life.

This fruitful development of relations is a good example of successful implementation of principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. It was noted that the work being done by both countries in building and strengthening their relations, based on mutual understanding and cooperation, is fully in keeping with the goals and principles of the UN Charter and of the CSCE Final Act. The sides reaffirmed their desire to continue the all-round development of mutual relations, in accordance with the rich traditions, taking into account the requirements of our era and the opportunities offered by modern development.

The good-neighborly Soviet-Finnish relations, which have their roots in the recognition of Finland's independence as a state extended by the Soviet of People's Commissars headed by V.I. Lenin, are currently reliably safeguarded by the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The experience during the treaty's existance convincingly proves the historical value and the permanent significance of this document to the mutual relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland. All the treaty's principles and provisions remain topical to this very day, too; moreover, the 1948 treaty plays an important part in safeguarding the security of Finland and the USSR's northwestern frontier, is an important factor for strengthening peace and stability in northern Europe, serves the goals of security and cooperation in Europe, and facilitates relaxation of international tension. The extension of the treaty's validity to the start of the next millenium confirms the viability of its tenets and principles and has laid the basis for developing relations between the countries far into the future.

The nature and orientation of Soviet-Finnish relations are shared by the USSR and Finland and are a graphic example of the harmonious state relations, with equal partnership in matters relating to insuring the security and national interests of one another. The USSR and Finland will continue in the future to cherish all the best of what has been achieved in Soviet-Finnish relations and will decisively oppose all attempts to weaken mutual trust.

The Finnish side underlined the constant, guiding significance of the extensive activities carried out by Presidents J.K. Paasikivi and U.K. Kekkonen in building relations between the countries.

Both sides pointed out that Finland's foreign policy course—"the Paasiviki-Kekkonen Line"— based upon the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland, signed in 1948 and extended in 1955, 1970 and 1983, guarantees the steady development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and expresses Finland's desire to implement a peaceful, neutral policy in the interests of international peace and security, and to maintain friendly relations with all countries.

Emphasis was laid upon the prime importance of fruitful dialogue between the leaders of the USSR and Finland. Holding business-like contacts and exchanging opinions at the summit level between the USSR and Finland enables the key issues of mutual cooperation to be discussed in a spirit of mutual trust, respect and equality, and gives new stimulus to Soviet-Finnish interaction. The sides expressed their aspiration to prolong this practice, which has served well.

The sides voiced their firm intention to further in every possible way the expansion of mutually advantageous economic cooperation and confirmed their interest in expanding trade to the highest possible level and on a balanced basis, which meets the interests and requirements of both countries' economies and strengthens the material foundations of Soviet-Finnish good-neighborliness.

The sides emphasized the great significance of the Soviet-Finnish longterm program for developing and deepening trade and economic, industrial, and scientific and technical cooperation. Having positively assessed implementation of the long-term program, the sides stated their resolve to continue planning in good time the main directions for economic cooperation for the long-term future.

With this aim, during the visit the sides signed a protocol to the long-term program, specifying and supplementing it with an eye to present-day requirements and extending it to the year 2000.

The sides hold that in developing trade exchanges, attention should be paid to broadening and diversifying Soviet exports to Finland, especially machine-building products. They again noted the great significance of Finland's energy imports from the Soviet Union to mutual trade and confirmed these deliveries will be continued over the next decade.

The sides stressed that economic interaction between the countries will be promoted by complementing traditional goods with new forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial cooperation and specialization, projects on a compensation basis, the creation of joint enterprises, and joint construction of facilities in third countries. It was noted that development of new forms of Soviet-Finnish cooperation is substantially assisted by the restructuring of the economy and foreign economic links being carried out in the Soviet Union, and the right of direct access to foreign markets granted to a number of Soviet ministries, departments and enterprises.

Taking into account the long-term and planned nature of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland and positively assessing the activities of the standing Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation, the sides voiced the conviction that it would continue to play an active role in coordinating the multifaceted and mutually advantageous economic links between the two countries, and in promoting new areas and forms of trade and economic activity.

The sides pointed out that the intergovernmental agreement signed during the visit on eliminating double taxation will significantly promote the activity of Soviet and Finnish foreign economic organizations and firms in developing bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

The importance was noted of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland, which substantially contributes to expanding Soviet-Finnish good-neighborly relations, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and satisfying the economic requirements of both countries. Within the framework of the Soviet-Finnish Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation, work will be continued to develop and improve forms and methods of scientific and technical ties. The sides will actively contribute toward developing long-term cooperation in the field of the peaceful research and use of space, developing the resources of the continental shelf of the northern seas, in computer technology, biotechnology and genetic engineering, and other trends in scientific and technical cooperation aimed at trade and economic results.

The USSR and Finland will continue to energetically encourage cooperation and exchanges between the two countries in the fields of culture, science, education and information, contacts between people, contacts between trade unions and public organizations, exchanges and contacts between young people and schoolchildren, and tourism. The development of such cooperation and exchanges on the basis of the CSCE Final Act promotes better knowledge of life in the two countries, mutual cultural enrichment of the Soviet and Finnish peoples, the growth of trust between them, and also the strengthening of the principles of peace and neighborliness in international life. The new program for cooperation in science, education, and culture for 1988-93 is also in line with expanding and enriching exchanges between our countries.

The importance of the signing of the treaty leasing the Saimaa Canal and Malyy Vysotskiy Island to Finland as a major event in international relations was stressed. Both sides expressed confidence that the Saimaa Canal will continue to be an artery of friendship between the USSR and Finland and serve to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

II.[subhead]

In discussing a number of topical international issues, the sides stressed the paramount significance to mankind of stepping up efforts aimed at averting the nuclear threat, guaranteeing a lasting peace on Earth, and stabilizing the trend towards improving the international situation and preserving and strengthening the process of detente. They consider that all states, whatever their size or social structure, bear their own responsibility for attaining these aims through unified efforts.

The USSR and Finland agree that the realities of the nuclear-space age demand a new approach to resolving international problems, based on rejection of the use of military force or the threat of force, resolution of problems through political means, and on reliable guarantees for the preservation of human civilization.

The Soviet and Finnish sides are united in the view that of all the problems of guaranteeing comprehensive international security, nonmilitary factors, such as economic cooperation and joint action in the humanitarian field, are of great importance.

The Soviet side drew attention to the radical program for elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000, set forth in the Statement on 15 January 1986, to the comprehensive international peace and security system proposed by the USSR and other socialist countries at the UN, and also to the decisions of the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Treaty member states' Political Consultative Committee, particularly the ideas and initiatives put forward there concerning the military doctrine of these states, which is defensive in nature. The Finnish side stressed that ideas

and appraisals contained in M.S. Gorbachev's article "Reality and Guarantees for a Secure Peace" in many respects open up new paths for international dialogue and discussion about comprehensive security and disarmament. The Finnish side positively appraised the Soviet Union's efforts to guarantee peace worldwide, considering that these contribute constructively to creating a more secure future for mankind. The Soviet side noted that it highly appraises activities in the interests of strengthening security and peaceful cooperation in Europe and worldwide which Finland is purposefully conducting.

The sides welcome the mutual understanding in principle reached between the USSR and the United States on concluding a treaty on eliminating medium-range missiles and operation-tactical missiles. They consider it important that this, the first treaty in history on reducing nuclear weaponry, be prepared, signed, and entered into force as soon as possible.

The Soviet Union and Finland are confident that concluding and implementing a treaty on destroying medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles could serve as a good stimulus for decisive progress, both at bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva and at the multilateral disarmament talks.

The sides expressed confidence that progress in this area would also have a favorable affect in other aspects of disarmament talks, including those on strategic weapons and on not allowing the arms race to be transferred into space.

The Soviet side pointed out that strict observance of the ABM treaty is an important guarantee for a switch toward major reductions in strategic offensive weapons and for furthering nuclear disarmament. The USSR and Finland maintain that space must be an arena for broad international cooperation with peaceful purposes rather than military rivalry.

The Soviet Union and Finland favor an immediate end to nuclear tests and concluding very soon a total test ban agreement. The Finnish side welcomed the accord between the USSR and the United States to start by 1 December 1987 full-scale, stage-by-stage talks on limiting and,in the final analysis, completely ending nuclear tests as part of an effective disarmament process. The Soviet side sees as important the Finland's aspiration to promote by all possible means the achievement of a complete ban on testing nuclear weaponry, particularly through taking part in developing a seismic monitoring system.

The sides stressed the need to strengthen further the procedure, based on the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and also to promote cooperation between states in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and in protection against the consequences of possible nuclear accidents.

The sides noted the importance of the agreement concluded in January 1987 between the USSR and Finland on urgent notification of nuclear accidents and on exchanging information on nuclear installations; they expressed the opinion that, together with the IAEA convention on urgent notification of nuclear accidents, this agreement creates the prerequisites for further developing among states cooperation in this area.

Both sides hoped for the completion of talks at a very early date on signing an international convention providing for a ban on chemical weapons with strict international monitoring. The Soviet Union takes as its starting point here the need for reinforcement in law of the principle of compulsory inspections on demand. Finland considers the Soviet Union's cessation of chemical weapons production and the creation of a special enterprise for destroying them to be a positive step in this direction. The sides noted with satisfaction the recent positive development at talks on banning chemical weaponry. Note was taken of the significance of many years of work by Finland to create means for monitoring the observance of a ban on chemical weapons.

In the opinion of the two sides, methods of monitoring the observance of a ban on nuclear tests, as well as the observance of a complete ban on chemical weapons, should be developed further within the framework of the Geneva disarmament conference and the auxiliary bodies created by it, in particular by studying the possibilities of using global systems for collecting and transmitting information for the monitoring purposes. Attention should also be paid in this work to applications for observing pollution of the enviroment and possible nuclear accidents.

The two sides pointed out the relationship between disarmament and development and stressed the importance for disarmament measures to lead to freeing of financial and material means for economic and social development, not only of developing countries but also of developed ones.

The sides are unanimous that it is necessary for all forums on disarmament issues to step up work to make genuine progress with the ultimate aim of universal and total disarmament with effective international verification. It is important that the talks not be permitted to lag behind the pace of the arms race and that a dangerous gap not be permitted to arise between political will and military technology.

The USSR and Finland are devoting particular attention to the preparations for the Third UN General Assembly Special session on Disarmament. They view it as a significant step for creating of a favorable international environment to attain realistically implementable results at talks on arms limitation and reduction. Their ultimate aim is the building of a world free of nuclear weapons and violence.

III.[subhead]

The Soviet Union and Finland declared their determination to promote further development of the pan-European process, which has demonstrated its vitality as a significant factor in strengthening security, stability, and cooperation in Europe and as a most important instrument of political dialogue. They consider that respect for the principles contained in the CSCE Final Act regulating relations between states participating in the conference, and the consistent implementation of all provisions of the Final Act, are of primary importance for guaranteeing peace and security in Europe, and also in developing mutual trust and cooperation among states participating in the European conference. The sides were unanimous in the view that it is necessary to strive purposefully for the speediest completion of the Vienna meeting with weighty results that would promote the balanced development of the pan-European process in all areas outlined by the Helsinki Final Act.

The sides stressed the importance of the accords reached at the Stockholm conference; a good start on implementation has been made. In this way, the states participating in the conference have expressed their desire to continue to stregthen trust and security. The Soviet Union and Finland hope the Vienna meeting will be able to resolve the issue of the mandate of the conference on measures to stregthen trust and security and on disarmament in Europe in such a way that it is possible—alongside measures for strengthening trust and security, including those in the area of naval activity and restriction of military activity—to establish that disarmament issues, including reducing armed forces and conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals, are part of the pan-European process.

The sides stressed the importance of creating favorable conditions for further development of economic, trade, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation among CSCE participant states and noted the importance of the initiatives put forward at the Vienna meeting concerning convening forums on issues of developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The sides consider as important the interest being shown at the Vienna meeting in expanding European cooperation in enviromental conservation. In this connection, they noted the initiatives on staging conferences of experts on these matters, including those put forward by Finland jointly with other northern countries.

The sides noted that numerous initiatives and proposals on humanitarian issues had been put forward at the Vienna meeting, including the USSR proposal to hold in Moscow a representative conference of participant states in the All-European conference on the whole set of these issues, and also the proposal from Finland and other neutral and nonaligned countries about convening a forum on matters relating to information. The sides expressed the hope that the constructive conducting of these events would make it possible to improve the state of affairs in the humanitarian sphere in all countries participating in the All-European process, including realizing a whole package of civil, political, economic, social and other rights and freedoms.

IV. [subhead]

The sides reaffirmed their firm desire to promote actively the strengthening of peace and stability in northern Europe, as well as keeping this region and the waters of the seas adjacent to it outside the sphere of international tension and conflicts. Security in this region can be achieved not through stepping up military activity but by means of expanding many-sided and mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation.

The Finnish side welcomed the proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Murmansk, having noted that they demonstrate the USSR's far-reaching desire for cooperation and interaction in security matters in the northern regions of Europe.

The sides stressed that the proposal put forward by Finland with relation to a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe remains topical. They believe that strengthening the nuclear-free status of northern Europe and guaranteeing it would have a positive effect on the situation in the northern countries and have a favorable influence on the situation throughout Europe. The Soviet side confirmed its readiness to stand as a guarantor of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, to examine the matter of certain measures applying to its own adjoining territory and also to discuss with the interested parties the matter of giving the waters of the Baltic Sea a nuclear-free status. On the Finnish side, satisfaction was expressed with the constructive nature of the Soviet side's thoughts on the matter in question and its readiness to promote creating favorable conditions for implementing the proposal for setting up the zone.

The Soviet side confirmed its support for the thoughts expressed by President M. Koivisto concerning confidence-building measures in the naval field, applying to northern Europe.

The Finnish side has received with interest the USSR proposal made in Murmansk to begin consultations between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO on reducing military activity and limiting the scale of the activities of the navy and air force in the relevant sea regions, and also on extending confidence-building measures to them.

The USSR and Finland have advocated development of peaceful cooperation in opening up the resources of the north, stressed the importance to humanity of the scientific study of the Artic, and noted the particular importance of the cooperation of northern countries in the matter of protecting the enviroment.

According to the sides, there are no international problems which cannot be resolved through talks. The Soviet Union and Finland place great importance on efforts directed at further strengthening the role and authority, increasing effectiveness, and utilizing fully the possibilities of the United Nations Organization as a collective instrument for maintaining international peace, security, and development of peaceful cooperation. They expressed readiness to adopt necessary measures so that just principles, on which the United Nations is based, would be firmly asserted in the practice of international relations. According to the Finnish side, the Soviet leadership has recently put forward a number of interesting, specific proposals directed at improving the prerequisites of the activity of this worldwide organization.

In connection with exacerbation of the situation in the Persian Gulf zone, the Soviet Union and Finland have confirmed their position in favor of the most rapid halt to the Iran-Iraq war and the adoption of urgent and effective measures to radically reduce tension in the Persian Gulf. The sides place particular importance to fulfilling Resolution No 598 of the UN Security Council by all states.

In the course of talks, deep concern was expressed at the growth of terrorist acts in the world, including state terrorism. The sides have resolutely condemned any terrorist acts, carried out by individual people, groups, or states, and consider it essential to fight against them by all legitimate means. They advocate the promotion of international cooperation in the field of combatting terrorism.

The sides expressed their satisfaction with the outcome of the visit by Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland and the talks held, considering them to be a substantial contribution to consolidating the traditional friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland and to strengthening practical cooperation between the two countries.

The president of the Republic of Finland confirmed the invitation to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to pay an official visit to Finland. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Gossnab, Finnish Company Sign Agreement

PM121408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] An agreement on creating on the USSR'S territory a joint enterprise for processing scrap glass was signed in Moscow between the USSR Gossnab and the Finnish joint-stock company Ahlstrom.

The document was signed by V.A. Faustov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab, and Krister Ahlstrom, general director of Ahlstrom, who visited Moscow with a group of representatives of business circles accompanying Finnish President M. Koivisto.

Antonov, Finnish Ministers Confer

PM120913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] A conversation took place 6 October between V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and K. Sorsa, Finnish deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and I. Suominen, Finnish minister for trade and commerce.

Questions of the status and the prospects for reciprocal trade, the creation of joint enterprises, and the development of other forms of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries were examined.

B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland, took part in the conversation.

On the same day K. Sorsa had a meeting with A.G. Kovalev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Certain pressing international problems and practical questions of bilateral relations were discussed.

More on Dobrynin Visit to West Germany

Received by Kohl

LD091416 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Bonn October 9 TASS—Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin was received today by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. A letter from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev was handed over to the federal chancellor.

In a conversation that followed the sides thoroughly discussed issues connected with world developments, above all in Europe.

Kohl thanked for the letter and pointed out the two sides' identity of views on a broad range of issues mentioned in it.

He stressed the West German Government's desire and readiness to open a new page in Soviet-West German relations through concerted effort.

Both sides stated that the situation was favourable for this turn of events.

The chancellor highly assessed the Soviet-American agreement in principle on medium- and shorter-range missiles. The common view was expressed that the signing of the Soviet-American treaty of these missiles should be followed by fresh steps towards reducing both nuclear and conventional arms and eliminating chemical weapons in the near future.

Dobrynin voiced the hope that the West German Government would play in this a role that would match the political weight and possibilities of the Federal Republic in international affairs.

The conversation was held in a constructive spirit.

Meets With Kohl, Mies

LD100850 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" Newscast; V. Kondratyev video report]

[Text] A meeting was held this morning at the Federal chancellor's office between Anatoliy Fedorovich Dobrynin and Helmut Kohl, in the course of which the chancellor was handed a letter from Comrade Gorbachev. The head of the FRG Government expressed his thanks for this letter and noted the identity of views on a wide range of issues contained in it.

He stressed the desire and willingness, through concerted efforts, to open a new page in relations between the two countries. The development of the situation in the world and primarily on the European Continent was discussed thoroughly in a constructive spirit.

Comrade Dobrynin expressed the hope that Bonn will play a role in the disarmament process corresponding to the FRG's political weight and capabilities in international affairs.

This afternoon, Comrade Dobrynin visited the Bonn office of the German Communist Party [DKP], where he met with Herbert Mies. The struggle by German communists against militarism and reaction and against the squeezing of the rights of working people is followed in the Soviet Union with a sense of profound regard and solidarity. Herbert Mies stressed that broader opportunities are opening up for the actions of democratic forces, thanks primarily to the course of Soviet communists toward restructuring, and to the active and progressive actions of the Land of the Soviets in the international arena. Comrade Dobrynin invited the chairman of the DKP to take part in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of October in Moscow.

This evening, Anatoliy Fedorovich Dobrynin set off on a tour of the country.

Meets Party Official

LD101536 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Trier October 10 TASS—Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin, staying on a visit in the FRG at the invitation of the leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, had a meeting today in Saarbruecken with deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Saarland Minister President Oskar Lafontaine. Questions of further development of Soviet-West German cooperation and also development of contacts between the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Germany were discussed in the course of the meeting which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Anatoliy Dobrynin noted the contribution of the Saarland, its government, the first one in the FRG to have signed an agreement on partnership with one of the Soviet republics—Georgia, to attain a new quality of Soviet-West German relations and thereby to the onset of a new stage in detente in Europe.

Oskar Lafontaine declared for a further development of mutually-advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union and underlined that contacts between people should play a major role in the conditions of detente.

x x x

Anatoliy Dobrynin today visited Trier (Rheinland-Pfalz), and the Karl Marx Museum House and made an entry to the distinguished visitors' book.

x x x

Also today Anatoliy Dobrynin arrived in Stuttgart, the chief city of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Travels to Stuttgart

LD111311 Moscow Tass in English 1252 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Stuttgart October 11 TASS—Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,has had a meeting here with Dieter Spoeri, a candidate for prime minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg from the Social Democratic Party of Germany, at the forthcoming election, and other prominent members of the land organization of that party.

They displayed a live interest in matters concerning relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, in particular economic contacts, and expressed the hope that they would continue developing to the benefit of the people of both countries.

It was noted that the prerequisite conditions for this were good following a Soviet-U.S. agreement in principle to abolish intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles. Spoeri said that its realization and further steps towards disarmament were vitally significant to the west germans.

Dobrynin met in Stuttgart today with Baden-Wuerttemberg Prime Minister Lothar Spaeth.

During a thorough and concrete exchange of opinions they discussed the further development of all-round and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in diverse fields and ways of improving and consolidating cooperative arrangements between Soviet and West German enterprises on a regional basis.

The participants in the meeting expressed themselves for stabilizing Soviet-West German relations, which would be in the interest of the people of both countries.

Later today Dobrynin made a trip to Offenburg where he was warmly received by its burgomaster Mr. Grueber and the city's residents.

Then the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee arrived in Duesseldorf, main city of North Rhein-Westphalia.

Visits Duesseldorf

LD121913 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Duesseldorf October 12 TASS—Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met today in Duesseldorf, the main city of North Rhine-Westphalia, with Johannes Rau, SPD deputy chairman, minister-president of that land.

In the course of the conversation they devoted much attention to questions pertaining to disarmament and security. In that connection Johannes Rau positively evaluated the agreement in principle reached between the USSR and the USA on the elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles. The prominent SPD figure voiced hope for the sealing of the agreement reached in an appropriate Soviet-American treaty and its subsequent implementation. This step, Johannes Rau believes, should be followed by other steps in the field of disarmament in particular as regards tactical, nuclear and chemical weapons.

The minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, the most industrialised and populous land of the FRG, expressed the interest of that land's business circles in a further development of economic relations with the Soviet Union, above all with the Russian Federation, one of the Soviet Union republics.

Johannes Rau spoke with much gratification about his meetings in Moscow with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Today Anatoliy Dobrynin met and talked in Essen, another city of North Rhine-Westphalia land, with leading representative of the West German industrial circles, chairman of the Supervisory Council of the Krupp concern Berthold Beitz. It was stressed in the course of the conversation that the new conditions necessitate a new approach to the development of foreign economic relations, including between the USSR and the FRG. The no small potentialities for cooperation are strengthened now by the mutual wish for their implementation. Some progress has been made, but the efforts should be carried on, it was pointed out in the course of the meeting.

Meets Genscher, Vogel in Bonn

LD121919 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Bonn October 12 TASS—Today Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Bonn after his tour of the FRG. He had here a meeting with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and foreign minister of the FRG.

During the meeting the sides had a detailed exchange of opinions on a wide range of pressing international issues, including disarmament, as well as on questions of expanding cooperation in Soviet-West German relations.

The sides jointly stated that the message by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Helmut Kohl, West German chancellor, gives a serious impetus to the further development of Soviet-West German relations. It was pointed out at the meeting that it was important to use this impetus and to confirm, with specific deeds, mutual readiness of the two countries to open a new stage in these relations.

A. Dobrynin noted that the obligation not to modernize Pershing-1A missiles which had been recently given by the West German chancellor, contributed, to a definite degree, to the principled agreement on elimination of INF achieved by the Soviet Union and the United States. He also expressed the hope that the FRG would participate, in future too, in the international search for ways of precluding war and concluding new understandings in disarmament. H.D. Genscher confirmed such intention of the FRG's leadership.

The West German foreign minister pointed out that relations with the Soviet Union are of great importance for the Federal Republic. The positive development of these relations has favourable influence on the situation in Europe, as well as on the general situation in the world.

Today Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had in Bonn a conclusive talk with Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany. During the talk the sides confirmed mutual readiness to improve in future relations between the two parties in the interests of peace and security and fruitful cooperation between both countries. They agreed specific measures to develop such ties.

The two sides noted fruitfulness of the development of personal contacts between the leaders of the CPSU and the SPD. H.J. Vogel wished a success to the reorganization in the Soviet Union, expressing the hope that this would play its positive role in stabilizing and developing positively the situation in Europe.

H.J. Vogel accepted with gratitude an invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to visit the Soviet Union.

Latin America & Caribbean

Reportage on Shevardnadze Trip

Returns From Cuba

LD091307 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs returned to Moscow today after paying official visits to Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and a working visit to Cuba.

At Moscow Airport he was met by Comrade Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials. Also present were the Brazilian and U.S. ambassadors to the USSR, and the charge d'affaires of Argentina, Cuba and Uruguay.

Visit Assessed

LD102248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Oct 87

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] [Alekseyev] One of the most important events of the past week has been the end of the official visit to Brasil, Argentina and Uruguay of Eduard Ambrosiyevich Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of foreign affairs. Therefore, the first word goes to our correspondent in Brasilia, Sergey Belnitskiy, who will look at some of the more important points of the visit. Sergey Igorovich, we're listening;

[Belnitskiy] First of all, This visit was the very first in the history of relations between our countries. These have long-standing tradition—Russia exchanged ambassadors with Brasil, Argentina and Uruguay in the last century. Secondly, the USSR minister of foreign affairs came to this continent at a time when throughout Latin America in general the authority of the Soviet Union has grown, as have interest in it and in the transformations underway in our society. Incidentally, at the final press conference on the results of the visit, our minister was asked a question what effect is restructuring having on the foreign policy of the Soviet state? Eduard Ambrosiyevich replied that in order to restructure our economy and to develop glasnost and democracy, we need an external environment, that is, a stable and non-nuclear peace. The Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that peace is the supreme value of humanity and that peaceful coexistence is a universal principle. Such an approach permits the construction of equitable relations with all countries and peoples. Hence, the conclusion: Restructuring as reflected in foreign policy brings us closer to other states and peoples.

[Alekseyev] And confirmations of this standpoint are the agreements reached on developing bilateral relations with the three South American countries.

[Belnitskiy] That is right. And the sides proceeded from the fact that the state of bilateral relations, especially in the economic sphere, do not correspond to the potential opportunities at present. Stress was laid on the need to step up efforts to use a creative approach with the aim of diversifying commodity trade and developing cooperation in the most varied spheres. This was reflected in the joint communiques and in a whole series of specific documents on cooperation in the spheres of the economy, trade, science and culture, setting up of joint enterprises and mixed firms; an exchange of delegations of cultural figures; and on cooperation in the areas of space, information technology, environmental conservation, and the organisation of art exhibitions. This is just some of what is laid down in these agreements. Most important is that during the visit of Eduard Ambrosiyevich Shevardnadze the basis was laid for the future development of ties at the government and state level.

[Alekseyev] As is well-known, the widest range of questions on the international situation was debated at the talks. What did you note here?

[Belnitskiy] I think it is important to point out here that on a whole range of things a proximity or similarity of the positions of the two sides emerged. It was stressed that there is a need for serious efforts from all governments aimed at solving the major issues disturbing mankind, above all in the direction of disarmament, strengthening peace and international security. There was full support for the UN, that important instrument for peacefully settling contemporary international squabbles and crises. Latin American officials highly appraised the activity of the Soviet Government and its peaceful initiatives.

[Alekseyev] And this has been concretely reflected in the recent accord between the USSR and the United States on medium and shorter-range missiles.

[Belnitskiy] Yes, and it was stated that this has vast significance because it is the first time that physical elimination of a part of the nuclear arsenals has been achieved. A start was made on practical measures in the direction of a total cessation of nuclear tests.

[Alekseyev] Naturally, the most important regional problems were not ignored, either: The vast foreign debt of the Latin American states and the situation in Central America.

[Belnitskiy] I want to note here that these, as you put it, regional problems in the final analysis have an effect on the fate of the whole interlinked and interdependent world: Central America as a source of political tension and the foreign debt, if one can put it like this, as a source of economic tension. Both problems, if they go unsolved, are fraught with serious complications for the world as a whole. The Soviet side gave its full support to the intention of the three countries, Brasil, Argentina and Uruguay, to attain a just solution to the problem of foreign indebtedness. As for Central America, during the talks, the mutual conviction was expressed that this problem should be solved exclusively by the Latin American countries, without foreign intervention.

[Alekseyev] Finally, in a number of foreign press publications the view has appeared to the effect that with this visit by the minister of foreign affairs, the Soviet Union allegedly intends to extend its influence on that continent and to win some points in the propaganda competition with the United States.

[Belnitskiy] Eduard Ambrosiyevich Shevardnadze answered this very well himself at the final press conference. He said that it would not be normal if people living on the same planet did not talk of common matters. Serious problems are facing us today—nuclear catastrophe, ecological chaos, the very survival of humanity—and we want to share our alarm with others and to find out and understand others' points of view. And why can we conduct a dialogue with one group of states and not, for instance, with the countries of Latin America? As for points in the propaganda competition with the United States, Eduard Ambrosiyevich had the following to say: And what will we do with these points? They won't increase our security or solve the economic problems or help restructuring. If, however, we achieve a genuine arms reduction and a nuclear free world, then we will certainly have won.

I think that these words best sum up the results and conclusions of the visit of Eduard Ambrosiyevich Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, to Brasil, Argentina and Uruguay.

Mayorov Commentary on Trip

PA111442 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Mikhail Mayorov commentary]

[Text] Greetings to our listeners. I want to start by saying that I do not intend to discuss all the results of the recent tour [by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze]. Indeed, this would be impossible in a brief commentary.

Major Soviet newspapers have devoted almost an entire page to each one of the three communiques signed in Brasilia, Buenos Aires, and Montevideo. The meetings held there dealt with all sorts of problems and several bilateral agreements were signed. Without trying to completely discuss such a far-reaching topic, I will tell you about a few observations [words indistinct]. The expression "time flies" implies sadness for the years gone by and satisfaction for the years (?ahead).

I think that the trip by the Soviet Foreign Minister is tied to this second idea. The USSR has had relations with Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay for 10 years. However, a visit like the one recently concluded would have been unthinkable when there were military regimes in that continent's southern cone. I doubt that very much. During that time, the individuals in power in the abovementioned countries would scream: The Russians are coming! whenever the possibility for stregthening ties with Soviet Russia arose. Many years had to pass. After that time, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay set out on the path toward democracy and rejected the political legacy of the past. And now the Russians have come.

However, did the talks held in the capital confirm the suspicions that the visitors harbored expansionist plans? The talks were frank and honest, but the most important thing is that Shevardnadze and his hosts discussed matters that are being discussed and analyzed on an equal basis by the international community. There were no reservations regarding these country's internal situations. In Brasilia, Buenos Aires, and Montevideo, the Soviet visitors spoke in favor of a world without nuclear weapons, disarmament, and settling regional conflicts. He found a receptive attitude regarding his views.

Eduard Shevardnadze specifically stressed that although an agreement was recently reached in Washington on the possibility of eliminating two kinds of missiles in Europe, this is partly due to the actions of Latin American countries, which have endorsed the elimination of nuclear arsenals. Eduard Shevardnadze's trip was the first by a Soviet foreign minister to Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. Surely, some of the distinguished hosts of our foreign minister became convinced that the new political thinking in Moscow is a hand stretched out to all states, whether large or small.

Talks With Iglesias

PM091455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Are Continuing"]

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Oct—Talks between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and E. Iglesias, Uruguayan foreign minister, continued here. They were marked by a businesslike atmosphere, open and friendly discussions, and a spirit of great mutual understanding.

The Uruguayan side showed interest in the profound transformations taking place in the Soviet Union. Describing these transformations, E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized that restructuring means above all stepping up the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, bringing the economy to the forefront of scientific and technical progress, extensively democratizing all spheres of life, and renewing Soviet society. There is an organic link between restructuring in domestic and foreign affairs. The aim of Soviet policy is the creation, in a joint effort by all states, of conditions in which a transition to a nuclear-free and nonviolent world is possible. This is the essence of the concept of comprehensive security put forward by M.S. Gorbachev.

E. Iglesias welcomed the transformations which are being implemented in the Soviet Union, noting that the policy of the USSR, based on the new political thinking, is beginning to have a beneficial effect on the situation in the world. People in Uruguay are closely following the development of the processes of democratization and renewal in the USSR and wish the Soviet people success in achieving the set aims.

Assessing the international situation as a whole, the ministers were united in the view that although the situation remains complex, very promising positive changes are emerging. This was particularly evident during the 42d UN General Assembly session. Its proceedings, and especially the political discussion, demonstrated convincingly that a new climate is becoming established in relations between states in which confrontation is being replaced by a constructive dialogue on the most acute problems of the present time. E. Iglesias noted the importance of the new level of dialogue with other states introduced by the Soviet leadership—an open and honest dialogue conducive to the establishment of trust and mutual understanding and to a constructive quest for solutions to international problems.

Uruguay too takes the view that the world is becoming more and more indivisible and interconnected and that the solution of military-political, economic, ecological, and humanitarian problems demands a comprehensive approach now.

The ministers expressed the conviction that the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security on the basis of the principles and provisions of the UN Charter is in keeping with the needs of the world community and the demands of the times. It was emphasized that the United Nations Organization is called upon to play a special role in this process since it is the only place where a joint quest for balancing the legitimate interests of all nations can be conducted. The USSR and Uruguay resolutely favor the enhancement of the role and prestige of the United Nations, its Security Council, and its specialized agencies. It is of fundamental importance for all members of this organization to show confidence in and support for the UN secretary general in the discharge of his responsible mission.

The ministers noted that the problems of disarmament can be resolved, provided that the interested parties adopt a new approach to them guided by political thinking which reflects the realities of the nuclear and space age. This approach has made the Soviet-American accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles possible. It is important to continue to strive for concrete accords aimed at ending the arms race in general and establishing lower levels of military confrontation.

Various aspects of international economic relations were discussed in detail. Their present state is fraught with upheavals capable of jeopardizing world peace. The close connection between disarmament and development and the necessity to switch resources from military aims to development needs were noted. The USSR and Uruguay expressed themselves in favor of the restructuring of the mechanism and function of the international economic organs which operate within the UN system.

Expressing serious concern at the conflicts and crisis situations which persist in various parts of the world, the ministers favored their settlement by peaceful means as soon as possible. E. Iglesias reported on the efforts of Latin American countries aimed at reducing tension in Central America. Both sides gave a high appraisal of the Guatemalan accords. An exchange of views also took place on the situation in the Near East and the Persian Gulf zone. E.A. Shevardnadze reaffirmed that Soviet forces will be withdrawn from Afghanistan in accordance with the schedule agreed with the government of that country. The achievement of a political accord within the framework of the Afghan-Pakistani contacts in Geneva would contribute to this.

The state and prospects of the development of bilateral relations in the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural spheres was analyzed from constructive positions. An understanding was reached that the concrete discussion of these questions, and primarily mutual trade, will take place at the upcoming session of the Soviet-Uruguayan Intergovernmental Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation.

A communique which will be published in the press was adopted on the results of the talks.

E.A. Shevardnadze visited the Uruguayan General Assembly. Talks were held with E. Tarigo, vice president of the Republic and president of the General Assembly, and V. Cortazzo, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

On 6 October President J.M. Sanguinetti of Uruguay gave a dinner in honor of E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. The dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by leaders of the country's main political parties.

Brazil Communique Assessed

PY100042 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2300 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Report on interview with Viktor Volskiy, director of the Latin America Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by Radio Moscow reporter (Aleksandr Reteyum); date and place not given; questions attributed to (Reteyum) are read by unidentified announcer in Portuguese, followed by recording of Volskiy answering in Russian, which announcer then translates into Portuguese; item processed from Portuguese throughout]

[Text] [Question] How could you asses the Soviet- Brazilian joint communique signed during Eduard Shevardnadze's official visit to Brazil?

[Volskiy] The Soviet-Brazilian joint communique published by the media was acknowledged with great satisfaction in the Soviet Union. This satisfaction obviously stems from the successful visit that Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign minister of the Soviet Union and member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, paid to Brazil. His visit was of great importance because it was the first one in the history of Soviet-Brazilian relations. Our two countries had already maintained good contacts with each other, and we had already celebrated the 160th anniversary of our relationship. However, never in all these years had a Soviet foreign minister visited this great, dynamic country.

Brazilian President Jose Sarney has invited CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev to officially visit Brazil. Our country, in turn, has invited President Jose Sarney to visit the Soviet Union.

The fact that an agreement in principle has been reached regarding the strategy of our relationship is very important. The two countries have unanimously agreed that our relations can and should be [words indistinct] even more clearly than up to now. They also admitted that there are still a lot of resources to make our relationship even broader, closer, and better. Many actions were taken in that direction. The Soviet-Brazilian joint commission for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation will meet soon for the 11th time. Two programs within the framework of this cooperation scheme have been carried out already. The 1986-87 program is being carried out now, and the 1987-88 program is being drawn up. A mechanism for political consultations between the two countries has also been elaborated. This mechanism has proven to be efficient and vital since 1985. The exchange of messages between CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev and Brazilian President Jose Sarney has become systematic. These consultations allowed them to reach similar points of view and a common language regarding a series of very important international issues, a fact that is clearly reflected in the joint communique.

The importance of this visit is also reflected in the concrete agreements signed in Brazil. Up to now we talked mainly about the tactics of our relationship and signed 2-year cooperation protocols, but now our countries have signed a long-term agreement, of strategic importance. This agreement will allow the drawing up of a program related to the prospects of our relationship in the most important fields. We regard this agreement as a legal and contractual framework for our relationship and believe that it opens broader and more stable prospects as well as allowing for new forms of cooperation that will follow this agreement.

The new forms of cooperation include, for example, the direct exchange of merchandise between the two countries. This will allow Brazil, which is affected by the foreign debt crisis, to save foreign currency, and will establish a broader direct contact between various enterprises of the two countries. Great importance was also granted to the establishment of mixed firms and enterprises, a type of collaboration that did not exist up to now, and to the lifting of the double taxation system. The agreement setting the grounds for the establishment of mixed firms between the two countries will be signed shortly. Discussions regarding international (?tax exemptions), which is a customary issue, has a great importance in the development of our relations.

The Brazilian industrial and commerciall exhibition Expobrazil-87 will be inaugurated in Moscow on 19 October—the day on which the USSR Supreme Soviet starts its session. At this exhibition Brazilian businessmen will exhibit goods exportable to the Soviet Union.

[Question] Could you please give us your opinion on the signing of the first cultural cooperation agreement since we established relations?

[Volskiy] The agreement proves the great interest our people have in each other. Brazilian culture is well-known in the Soviet Union. We, from the view point of the Latin America Institute, which I represent, can confirm there is great interest in the Soviet Union regarding Brazilian art, literature, and music. This agreement will give our people better information regarding these subjects.

I have been to Brazil, and I know that the Brazilian people are very interested in Soviet culture and cultural activitties.

I believe the exchange of opinions on international issues with Brazilian President Jose Sarney and the Brazilian Foreign Minister also represents a very important result of the visit that the Soviet foreign minister paid to Brazil.

It is clearly reflected in the communique that the similar or coinciding points of view were obvious, and in many cases reveal that the efforts made by the two countries may contribute to improving the international situation.

I believe the visit that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze paid to Brazil represents an important framework for the relationship between our two countries and will have positive consequences.

Brazilian Foreign Minister on Ties

LD122124 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Brasilia October 12 TASS—"I'm optimistic about prospects of Brazilian-Soviet relations. This optimism has been backed up by the results of the recent talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during his official visit to Brazil", Foreign Minister Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre said in an interview to TV Mancheti.

The minister voiced confidence that the two countries had many mutually advantageous deals in store for them. Shevardnadze's visit allowed the sides to reach a number of important agreements toward extended bilateral cooperation, he said.

De Abreu Sodre recalled that, when the governor of Sao Paulo, he was one of the initiators of the first major Brazilian-Soviet contract under which the USSR participated in building the Capivara hydroelectric station in the state.

Since then Brazil had learned how to make turbines for hydroelectric stations but Soviet-made turbines were still better and of interest for Brazil, he said.

The minister denounced the nuclear arms race and confirmed Brazil's stand for a nuclear-free world.

He favoured stronger all-round relations between his country and Cuba, and emphasised that now that the two countries has restored diplomatic relations, there were no obstacles to their mutually benefitial development, including in the field of culture.

On the situation in Central America, the Brazilian minister said Brazil, as one of the eight Contadora Group and support group countries, was insistently working for peaceful settlement in the region.

He said the Central American conflict had long surpassed regional frameworks to become a dangerous seat of tension in the world. Its peaceful solution could help check the dangerous military buildup threatening with catastrophic consequences.

The Guatemala meeting of five Central American presidents raised hopes for peace in the region, which means that the efforts by the eight Latin American countries were not in vain, Roberto Costa de Adreu Sodre said.

Ortega Urges U.S. To Start Dialogue

LD120825 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Mexico City October 11 TASS—President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has urged the Reagan administration to start a dialogue with a view to normalizing relations between the two countries. Speaking here during a stopover on his way from New York to Managua, he pointed out that the Sandinista government was ready to hold talks with the U.S. Administration but not with ringleaders of Nicaraguan gangs on which Washington insisted.

The Nicaraguan president expressed confidence that accords on a peaceful settlement in Central America reached by Presidents of five countries of the region in Guatemala would be put into practice despite the fact that the Reagan administration was going to press for the allocation of another 270 million dollars to Nicaraguan contras.

CPSU Delegation Meets Venezuelans

PM120849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Productive Contacts"]

[Text] Caracas, 7 Oct—The CPSU delegation led by M.A. Knyazyuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ivanovo CPSU Obkom, which is here on a visit at the invitation of the Communist Party of Venezuela (PCV), has been on a familiarization trip around the country. Meetings have been held with the leaders and party activists of regional PCV committees and also with press and radio representatives. The delegation was received by the mayor of Barcelona.

During conversations in regional party committees the sides frankly exchanged opinions on a number of international problems and also on issues concerning relations between the USSR and Venezuela and the CPSU and the PCV. The Venezuelans showed particular interest in the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy initiatives.

Chernavin Greets Cuban Navy Chief

PM120931 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] Rear Admiral Pedro M. Perez Betancourt, commander of the Revolutionary Navy and vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, arrived 5 October on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, commander of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

The Cuban guest and the persons accompanying him were met at the airport by Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin and other Soviet admirals and officers.

I. Allende Karem, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Cuba in the USSR, and Colonel R.M. Gomez, military, naval, and air attache at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR, were among the welcoming party.

Uruguayan Ambassador Departs Moscow
PM120915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] On 6 October Juan Pedro Amestoy, Uruguayan ambassador to the USSR, departed from Moscow.

Correction to Shevardnadze-Castro Talks

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "More on Shevardnadze Latin America Visit: Talks With Castro, Departs," published in the 9 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page 28: Page 29, column one, paragraph three, first sentence: ...expressed at the state of and steady advance...(changing "stated" to "state of")

Same paragraph, last sentence: ...Congress and the June (1987) CPSU... (changing "July" to "June")

Column two, paragraph five, first sentence ...in favor of a radical restructuring of international economic relations and of establishing a...supplying dropped line.

Political & Social

Gorbachev Visits Leningrad 12 October

Leaves Moscow

LD120731 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] October 12 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Leningrad today.

Arrival; Meets with Public

LD130242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Leningrad from Moscow.

At Pulkovo Airport Comrade Gorbachev and Lev Nikolayevich Zaykok, who arrived with him, were met by Comrade Solovyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; by members of the Obkom Bureau; and by representatives of the public.

The first meetings and conversations:

[Begin recording][applause][Gorbachev] Well, you know, the purpose of my trip is that I thought I should pay my respects to Leningrad. We are only a few days away from the jubilee days, so we in the Politburo have decided that the general secretary should visit the inhabitants of Leningrad on the eve of the 70th anniversary. I greet you cordially. Well, you know, the inhabitants of Leningrad have a particular responsibility. They have to continue the cause that began here. In general, before setting off for here, I inquired about what had happened after our meeting 2 years ago and our conversations. It's all right, you know: This has started and that has started, albeit slowly and with difficulty, but it is starting.

[Man in crowd] Well, the 70th anniversary, you know, much has happened, much good, but, you know, much has yet to be done.

[Gorbachev] I agree with this, I agree.

[Man in crowd] You cannot restructure everything all at once; this is a complex process.

[Gorbachev] All the same, you know, you could say you cannot change everything at once and then, as it were, you could draw the conclusion: Why hurry?

[Man in crowd] [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] Yes, you can also put it this way, but, since we are on the subject, of course you cannot change everything all at once; but it is necessary to work at it, for, otherwise, the task will be all the greater.

[Man in crowd] The old Russian proverb: Do not put off until tomorrow what you can do today.

[Gorbachev] Nothing ventured, nothing gained. You've got to go, go, go, go, no matter how difficult it is. Why do I now emphasize this? Because difficulties will grow; they will grow. Look at it now: All the policies have gone into society, that is to say while we at the top, of course, have been proclaiming and consulting, while passions ran high there—now the whole country, the whole country must assimilate these new approaches and must begin to live and work in a different way.

Since October began here, particular demands are placed on the inhabitants of Leningrad. You must be the leaders of restructuring. And your city is one that never stands still. That's good, comrades, that's good. Even in this instance, the amount of problems I see in Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast—while much is being done all the time—innovative ideas, proposals, and initiatives are being implemented here, while the problems grow and grow, and there are many of them. That is probably the way it's going to be; but there is no other way.

[Voices in crowd] Thank you; thank you Mikhail Sergeyevich. [end recording]

Visits Moskovskiy Prospekt

LD121630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] [Unidentified Announcer] Here is our correspondents' report from Leningrad:

[Unidentified correspondent] Today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Leningrad, the city of Great October. Moskovskiy Prospekt is one of our city's central streets, and at Ploshchad Pobody there is a monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev laid flowers at the monument.

After a look around the monument the entourage set off for downtown. There is a stop here at Moskovskiy Prospekt. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev gets out of the car, talks to the people of Leningrad, and replies to questions:

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] Good afternoon!

[Crowd] Good afternoon!

[Gorbachev] Do you know that we met the people of Leningrad on this corner 2 years ago!

[Unidentified male] [Words Indistinct] God grant you good health!

[Gorbachev] Was it I who arranged the weather for you or you for me?

[First unidentified female] We arranged it for you, and you for us.

[Gorbachev] How nice! Well, I am happy to see you, happy to see you, esteemed Leningraders. I am here at the decision of the Central Committee to repay the debt to the city of Lenin, the cradle of the October Revolution, and to wish you well in these prejubilee days. Leningrad is a sacred city for us; we all have our origins here—in October. It was here that October began, and that is why I am here.

[First unidentified female] Thank you.

[Gorbachev] I convey to you the very warmest greetings from the Party Central Committee and the entire Politburo. As always, we are placing our trust in the people of Leningrad.

[Second unidentified female] We hope that there will always be good weather when you are with us.

[Gorbachev, laughing] I understand your hint. [laughs] That sort of weather, in the broad sense [laughs].

[Second unidentified female] In the broad sense of the word.

[Gorbachev] Two years ago we had here what was perhaps the most important discussion at the beginning of my activities as general secretary. I have to say that I gained many things from my contact with the people of Leningrad—both with the Communists and the working people. It helped a great deal when we were considering how to proceed, along what path. At that time, we were only just beginning; and it is not so simple—what path to take? Consulting with the people of Leningrad, getting to know their experience, and their support—and I felt that support very strongly—were of enormous significance to the new leadership, comrades. Now, 2 years later we are again going to talk business, but we shall remember that discussion as well.

I think it is worth mentioning that changes have begun in Leningrad, they are underway. Some things go faster, others more slowly, and some other things are just about to begin, but it's on the move—Leningrad and the party organization. Do you know how important that is? Because the people of Leningrad are, after all, trend setters. This is the spirit in which we are going to talk.

I cordially thank you for this meeting. Thank you, and...

[Unidentified male, interrupting] Thank you!

[Gorbachev]...and best wishes on the forthcoming jubilee!

[Unidentified male] Thank you. Check on real life happenings frequently.

[Gorbachev] That's right. But you know, I am asking you to check for yourselves. The idea is not to have a million controllers, but that everyone in our country should be a controller. We want—through democracy, through involving people both in the democratic process and in discussion of the laws and how they are being carried out, at the enterprises, through democracy at work—to include the people in all these affairs. That's the main thing, because otherwise we won't overcome bureaucratism; otherwise, we won't get the initiative off the ground. So it is good that you asked that question. But I'm hitting the ball into your court, as they say. [laughter]

Yes, if the question is: what is Moscow doing about it, or even: what's the obkom doing about it, then I say to you that neither Moscow nor the obkom, which is on the spot, can see to everything. It is the working people who know best what's going on, in each collective, in each rayon, in each town. Therefore, be restless in the best sense, and uncompromising!

These days, of course, there are a few babblers around. I've spoken about that more than once. Well, are they going to determine the weather? Are we going to take our cue from them? As a rule, the babblers take something or other—perhaps even something that has some truth in it—but then they make a big deal of it, make a sensation out of it. But right-thinking, profound, and serious analysis of the matter, places just demands on the cadres and on oneself—on oneself, comrades! We must be demanding with the cadres, because they bear a great responsibility, but the cadres also need support: Support by good words and by deeds. Well, those who don't deserve this we must jointly, democratically put in their places, or decide the question. We have many gifted people in our country, and I think Leningrad has no shortage of them.

Of course, not everyone has yet understood restructuring and developed the courage, boldness. But already, people are not as they were 2 years ago. I can see that if I stop talking now, you will start. [laughter] Yes! And you'll immediately find something to say. [laughter]

[Unidentified voice] Glasnost! (?We'll only speak the truth.)

[Gorbachev] Well, comrades, I think in these 2 years we've done enough talking. Now we must put on the harness and get down to work! The decisions have been taken, the path has been chosen, and now we must travel it. That won't be any easier. I receive good letters from Leningrad—good ones.

You know, I can't read everything, but all the letters received in the Offices of the General Secretary are read and studied by the assistants and summaries are made. During some holidays my family and I have read through 10,000 letters. What's your mood like, people of Leningrad?

[Crowd] Good, good..

[Gorbachev] I have already been speaking at the airport about what it is that makes Leningrad strong. It is the spirit of people. But where, I ask, if not here on this soil, has so much devotion to the revolution been demonstrated? So, we have paid tribute to the defenders of Leningrad. After all, that was such a battle, that if we had not survived that battle then the whole revolution would have perished. So, the first thing that we did was pay tribute to those who laid down their lives, but also to those who stayed alive. In those days of the blockade people held out and showed the mettle of Soviet Leningrad.

[Unidentified male] Mikhail Sergeyevich, just one question—it's not for me, I live in my own apartment. Why is it that the people of Leningrad who survived the blockade—and there are tens of thousands of them—why can't each of them get an apartment?

[Gorbachev] You are asking that question quite correctly. But the natives of Leningrad actually live in the center of the city...

[Crowd, interrupting] Yes, yes.

[Gorbachev]...and those are longtime residents. Well, there has been a discussion on this subject (?of what there is). Now there is a reconstruction plan...

[Unidentified male, interrupting] (?Very) many have received...

[Gorbachev] Resources have been added. Reconstruction is already under way and greater attention has started to be paid to this section of the people of Leningrad. Now, I think that the movement will catch on. A decision will be adopted in the next few days on the development of Leningrad, and what's more, of Leningrad Oblast. Once again, this division exists there. The physical repair of Old Leningrad is for the people and for the preservation of all the memories—this should be at the center of attention of the oblast party organisation. I shall criticize the oblast committee for the rate of reconstruction is still too slow.

By the way, Muscovites have embarked on the following measure: those who have lived for 40 years in Moscow have been placed on a waiting list—they have reached agreement and it has been adopted throughout Moscow, in all districts—and they will be the first to get housing...

[Third unidentified woman] We speak a lot about civilians but not about the military. But young officers (?drift) to the north and the east and live in poor housing.

[Gorbachev] I have just been with some seamen; and do you know, I saw this city where they live, a lovely city...

[Third unidentified woman, interrupting] I lived there for 20 years with my husband.

[Gorbachev] But do you know what kind of a city this is (?now)? Do you agree with what I am saying...

[Third unidentified woman, interrupting] I know [words indistinct] not recognize the city.

[Gorbachev] A lovely city. It is hard to compete with Old Leningrad; it is a monument. But the new one, I tell you it will not be inferior. By the way, the people of Leningrad have made plans too. So, we are keeping the question of providing for servicemen in mind. Well, thank you for the meeting...

[Unidentified male] Thank you.

[Gorbachev] You know, we are going to solve question after question. We will solve them.

[Unidentified woman] Mikhail Sergeyevich, look after yourself.

[Gorbachev] You know, you keep bringing up matters, but we've reached the point where we have to part. [laughter, applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] Today the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, paid a visit to Marsovo Pole, where the heroes of October are buried, and to the revolutionary cruiser *Aurora.*

Chats at Marsovo Pole

LD122140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Report on the visit of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee, to Marsovo Pole in Leningrad. Passages between slantlines are additions by Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 12 October, in a "Vremya" newscast 15-minute video report by correspondents A. Tikhomirov, V. Stepanyuk, and V. Batalov. First three paragraphs were omitted in televised version.]

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Marsovo Pole, a place which is sacred to every Soviet person. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin spoke here at the first legal May Day meeting in 1917. Here lie the fighters who perished in the February revolution, the Petrograd workers who fell in battles with White Guard bands, participants in the heroic defence of Petrograd in 1919, the Latvian

riflemen and Finnish internationalist Communists. All of them fought selflessly against the enemies of the revolution, for the freedom and happiness of their people; and their names have gone down into history forever. In the Party Central Committee slogans for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution it says: "Eternal memory to the heroes who fell in the struggle for the October cause and for the freedom and independence of the Soviet homeland!"

The guard of honor of servicemen stands rigidly near the Eternal Flame. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev walks past the granite slabs of the Memorial to the Fighters of the Revolution. One of the granite obelisks bears the following inscription: "Carrying out the will of tyrants the peoples tore each other to pieces. (?And) the working people of Saint Peterbsurg rose and were the first to start the war of all oppressed people against all oppressors in order to kill the very seed of war."

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev lays garlands of flowers at the Eternal Flame, paying tribute to the memory of the heroes of the revolution. Here at Marsovo Pole hundreds of Leningrad working people have now gathered. War and labor veterans are here, too. Representatives of the young people are here. They warmly welcome Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

[Gorbachev] Thank you! [applause] There is always a great deal of emotion in Leningrad.

[Unidentified woman] Yes, that is the sort of town it is.

[Gorbachev] Every visit to Leningrad moves me. There is so much of our history here! So many destinies have become intertwined here; so many events. And the spot where we stand, look. /I convey to you greetings from the party Central Committee.

[Unidentified woman] Thank you.

[Gorbachev] And, even though it is a little early, just the same it is the eve of the anniversary now, and it is necessary to begin the festivities, (where else but) in Leningrad. Therefore, happy upcoming anniversary to you.

[Several people] Thank you./

[Gorbachev] The town of our revolution. Well, and you are the worthy continuers of this revolution.

[Unidentified woman] Thank you!

[Gorbachev] On the whole, a great deal of responsibility rests with you, don't forget this! Life in our country, after all, is not simple. There are many problems at every stage. And (?rewards if we come through the ordeals). But Leningraders must always remain Leningraders. The Leningraders show their character.

[Unidentified woman] We are trying.

[Unidentified man] We will try.

[Gorbachev] So far, I must say, this has always been the case. Tomorrow, when I make a speech, I want to say truthfully: In our socialist history Leningraders have all been leaders—in reforms, in everything new, in implementing the party's policy. But, it must also said: They knew how to defend, to fight to the death.

This was another example that, in my view, is unprecedented in history. It would be better, of course, for it never to be equalled. The heavy losses sustained by Leningrad were simply staggering. In my view, this was superhuman. [Moscow TV omits previous six sentences] Now is a different time, but there is also great tension. But it is another sort of tension. There is both tension and expectation here. And of course, this is always followed by some changes for the better. But that is another matter. Thank you for this meeting.

[Unidentified woman] We are glad that (?you came to see us)!

[Second unidentified woman] Thank you.

[Unidentified man] Thank you for thinking so highly of us!

[Gorbachev] I wish you success. I know that already quite a lot of problems have piled up in Leningrad too, both in the development of the city and in the development of the oblast.

[Unidentified woman] We are resolving them all.

/[Gorbachev] Yes, and I should say, not only are we tackling them, but they have started to be resolved more actively. So Leningrad is always close to our hearts. And we in the Central Committee feel the support of both the Leningrad party organization and of the working people of Leningrad.

[Unidentified woman] That's the way it is. Have no doubt of that./

[Gorbachev] If some questions are already cropping up among you, new problems will be increasing all the time in our country. After all, now everything is going ahead: democracy, and restructuring, and the new economic mechanism will now all affect the factories, all collectives, science.

They will all have their problems. I hope you will listen to me and that you will tell all those who are close to you, [chuckles] that all this is inevitable since we decided to restructure society. This means that the fate of this generation is the same as that of the generation of Leningraders who who stood their ground here. In the

same way, we now have to stand firm during the restructuring. It will now present us with many problems. Do not weaken, do not weaken!

Be prepared to solve all our problems in a democratic way through our socialist community together with the leadership and with the party members. Because, all that we have undertaken is all for the country and for the working people. Therefore even this, which is now difficult and which will touch all, has to be withstood, because if we do not made a breakthrough, we shall not be able to embark on those plans as we intend.

[Unidentified woman] We understand and support it.

[Gorbachev] Well, you are thinking about what I said [words indistinct]. [Laughter] And rightly so. This is a serious matter. It is no joke; it is no joke.

Do you know how the whole world watches our restructuring?

[Unidentified woman] Yes, we follow the politics.

[Gorbachev] Very much. The whole world does. You know, basically, the working people in all countries, even the liberal political circles or realistically thinking circles regard it with sympathy. And there is simply a great interest in understanding what the Soviet Union is doing: What are the Soviet people doing? Once again the Soviets are setting a new task for the entire world. But there are still some who are very dissatisfied that we are beginning to live in a different way, that people's social consciousness is improving; and most important is that, perhaps we will succeed in the economy, as well. All this that we planned to change is not wanted by many, especially those who would like to dictate. Therefore, understand perestroyka—our simple Russian word. But now it is so important, so substantial and so sweeping, if we do all this. [Moscow TV omits previous three paragraphs]

If we restructure all of this, as we already envisaged in these plans which you basically know and which you will get to know when they start coming more and more to each collective—that not only will the country be changed then, but it will exert an enormous influence on socialism, on our position in the world and on the world as a whole. /Just the same, it is an enormous country. And as a peace-loving country such as the Soviet Union becomes stronger, so the cause of peace will become stronger./ So, you do understand how everything is tied in between our restructuring and each of our working days: yours, mine, and that of others.

[Unidentified woman] No, in everyone's.

[Gorbachev] But there is only one thing I would like to mention: The time is over, when people were saying "it is something up there at the top. Well, we are waiting for the restructuring to come from the top, when they fix things there, that's all." The policy has been worked out, the decisions have been approved; and now things will move down to the collectives. And you shall have to act there now. Be brave, show endurance, too. And discipline, you know. Discipline and more discipline—oh, how much we need it! And order—oh, how we need it! And the main thing is, if someone hampers initiative, the good and thoughtful initiative of the working people, he who starts to resort to old methods, as before—such as: go back to your own bench, your own desk, or: mind your own business and we shall manage here without you—this is what we now condemn. We in the Central Committee resolutely reject this. The working people must have a say in all matters. /This is what I said in Murmansk [word indistinct]. This is their country and their system. So there./

Does this mean that I am calling for something like: Start fighting against cadres, against leaders or start a war? Not at all. It would be the greatest possible foolishness. /The cadres, the leaders, and the specialists: just recall how Lenin sought them in the first years of the transformation. They are our fund, an intellectual fund. It is necessary./ But there are some people in our country who will either have to alter their attitude to matters and to people or they will have to stand aside for others. And this is how we pose the issue. But without leading cadres, who have to be dynamic, modern, contemporary, and close to people, the things will not move.

Bear this in mind, too. /Just bear this in mind. You yourselves know, it just takes a brigade leader, a shop floor head, a tradesman, or someone else who can deal with people, and things start moving. People can sort things out./ So that is why we say: Let's resolve all of these matters in a democratic way. Concerning the foremen, the team leaders, and the heads of workshops and heads of department, and the rectors and directors, and secretaries of city and rayon committees. Why? Because people know who is worth what. Democracy will advance those leaders whom the people themselves consider to be leaders, and not just: sit so-and-so down and he has become a leader! This is the idea of democracy. Of course, one or two people will say: "Perhaps we could put forward this one for the leadership," "this one is a fine chap, very attentive, and he'll inflate the figures, he'll add something, he will pay for nothing." Under conditions of financial autonomy, this will all come out within 6 months, within a year everything will come to light! Everything! You can sit down, dish everything out, everything will be fine. But what then?

I think that our people generally understand that everything has to be conducted intelligently. This is a huge job. Every time something is given—considerable rights in this case—it's not so simple, you know. Rights are accompanied by equal responsibility at the same time; you have to bear responsibility. You asked for rights, well here you are, take them; and now make use of them! But in such a way that it benefits the collective, the country, and everything.

It is an interesting time, very interesting. [murmers of assent] /I read today a *Pravda* article entitled "Democracy and Bureaucracy." There were three columns. There are lots of letters, including letters from Leningrad, I believe, with an analysis by someone from the Press. You know, there is even a letter that says—I was reading it on the airplane—Let our wages remain the same; let us put up with all that for the time being. But it is necessary that what has been begun in our society—democracy, respect for the individual, when his qualities are valued, when the atmosphere has changed and it is possible to breathe, talk and discuss, when you feel a proper person—just let that remain. We realize that there will be some things that cannot be immediately achieved in the sense of transforming it. It could come apart somewhere. Probably, yes probably. But just the same we must try to ensure that it does not come apart. If we all try I believe that will be the case. But people note that the main thing is the atmosphere: to feel socialistically inclined in a socialist country, so that a person should feel good. All in all, that is highly developed among our people: to feel like a human being. I believe we are developing all this now, developing it./ You agree with my arguments. I put my arguments before you, this is - we believe, we believe in our people, a people that hasn't been spoiled, who are modest. [Moscow TV renders last sentence as ...arguments before you. You raised the question and I am just responding. That's the way to act.]

[Several people] [words indistinct]]

[Unidentified woman] It's an interesting time to live. We really want to work at full tilt. It is a completely different atmosphere, really, Mikhail Sergeyevich, a completely different life.

[Gorbachev] It was very important for me to hear that, very important.

/[Unidentified man] I see this in the younger generation. Students have already started to react differently.

[Gorbachev] Restructuring is necessary for us, and we feel (?What it gives us). But the young people are that society in which [words indistinct]. So I believe that the greatest interest of all is for the young people, who will be involved, for them. But for us this will be a joy because our children and grandchildren will live in that way.

[Unidentified woman] We hope and believe.

[Gorbachev] I do not believe we are dreamers, because we have already set about the task. At first, the people thought: the new leadership is saying something and that will be the end of it.

[Unidentified woman] God forbid! [laughter]

[Unidentified man] Mikhail Sergeyevich! Will you be meeting Reagan in the near future?

[Gorbachev] You know, I think the situation is as follows: The Soviet Union and the United States play an enormous role in world politics. There is not a single issue in the world that can be resolved without the participation of the Soviet Union and the United States. Therefore, dialogue is essential to us. Dialogue is essential to us. You know, we have virtually no trade with the United States. They live without us and we live without them. We can live and they can live. In practical terms, the way I see it is as follows: As the world cannot do without the participation of these countries and the new world...[changes thought] Well, I would say the new international relations, normal ones, cannot be built without their participation. So, we need to find ways for a political dialogue, meetings, and trade so that mutual understanding can grow stronger between our peoples too. I think that within the framework of this process, everything must be welcomed.

[Crowd] Thank you. We wish you good health./ [Moscow TV version ends here]

[Unidentified woman] We wish you long continuation of this work, long life, and that you work like this for a long time! We want this very much.

[Gorbachev] You know, we will have the sort of mutual understanding that has taken shape during these years, since the April plenum, since the party congress; I think that everything is within our power, even when misunderstandings and problems occur. We don't want to keep anything in secret from our people. We don't want this. Even if it's the most difficult matter, we can discuss it with you, and find things so that our people will find [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Unidentified announcer] Then Comrade Gorbachev approached a group of veterans of the party and of the war.

[Begin recording] [Plotov] Plotov, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, member of the party since January 1920, warmly welcomes you! The whole of our detachment of Bolsheviks, (?more that one would imagine), warmly welcomes you. We are in a combat mood! We feel festive.

[Gorbachev] Thank you, thank you very much. I am happy to see you today, surrounded by young people. So the veterans' cause has not fallen by the wayside, it continues.

[Crowd] No, it hasn't.

[Unidentified man] And we are happy with your work. Well done! Keep it up!

[Gorbachev] Thank you. You know, the word of a Leningrader is very weighty, and so what you say is of immense political importance for the CPSU Central Committee and for me personally; it is important for our morale as well, so to speak. We (?are still people).

[Unidentified man] Great October is today part of our affairs, first and foremost the work with the young people we are bringing up. We bring them up not just through education, but to be reliable defenders of our great motherland.

[Gorbachev] Thank you, [word indistinct]. You young people! That's the spirit you have to have! You have everything else. After all, every generation becomes cleverer than its parents, and so on—every generation. Ilyich said that. Our children will live better, they will be cleverer, and they will get more done. That is natural. If that were not so, if every generation did not bring something new in, there would be no progress, movement would stop. And so they must take their spirit from the veterans and apply their strength, intelligence and knowledge.

[Unidentified man] We are working well, but the [word indistinct] in the schools are big. I have been working in schools for over 10 years.

[Gorbachev] Are you having to go over it again?

[unidentified man] Do it again, yes!

[Gorbachev] I have been happy to see you and in just these surroundings. I see young faces, and that is good. It is an alliance of generations.

[Unidentified man] I didn't get to see you last time, so I am doubly happy.

[Gorbachev] Good! All the best, comrades!

[Crowd] All the best! Good bye! [end recording]

[Unidentified correspondent] The *Aurora*, the cruiser of the revolution, rises and falls on the waters of the Neva, and the wind ripples the bunting. Ranks of naval sailors stand stiffly in front of the ship. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, boards the cruiser. Drawn up on the upper deck is the crew of vessel number one of our country's navy.

[Begin recording; martial music and footsteps]

[(Yulin)] Comrade General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee! The crew of the Order of the October Revolution, Red Banner cruiser *Aurora*, has fallen out to meet you! Ship's commander is Captain 2d Grade (Yulin). [end recording]

[Unidentified correspondent] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was told about the repair and restoration work that has been carried out over 3 years by shipbuilders from the Zhdanov yards. The cruiser has lived at least three times a warship's lifetime. There is no precedent in the history of Soviet shipbuilding. Now, restored in accordance with surviving documents and blueprints, the cruiser has taken up permanent station on the Petrograd embankment. The shipbuilders restored the *Aurora*, as accurately as possible to the way it was in 1917. A museum display has been set up; hundreds of priceless documents, photographs and relics tell the history of the ship.

Comrade Gorbachev inspected the forecastle guns, a salvo from which gave the signal for the storming of the Winter Palace, and the radio room which broadcast the message written by Lenin about the victory of the October Revolution. Mikhail Sergeyevich familiarized himself with material about the *Aurora* crew's participation in the October Revolution and the civil war. In the years of the Leningrad blockade, guns taken from the cruiser hit the fascists bearing down on the city of Lenin. The exhibition presents material about the navy of today. There are numerous presents from visitors to the ship. Before its restoration, the *Aurora* was visited by 20 million people.

In the wardroom, Mikhail Segeyevich Gorbachev met veterans of the revolution, of the Navy, of war and of labor.

In the afternoon, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery. He laid flowers at the monument to the Motherland and paid tribute to the feat of Leningraders and servicemen who fell in the defense of the city during the Great Patriotic War. There was 1 minute of silence in tribute to the courage and spirit of the Soviet people. The 200 communal graves of the memorial are an unfading memory for postwar generations.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's conversations with veterans who took part in the defense of Leningrad were touching and lively.

Visits Piskarev Cemetary

LD130439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] [Announcer] This afternoon Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the Piskarev Memorial Cemetery.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Here under the sacred slabs of the Piskarev Cemetery are buried over half a million Leningraders, yes Leningraders, even though interred here are Russians and Uzbeks, Ukrainians and Kirghizians, Belorussians and Georgians—those who during the war defended the town of Lenin and at the cost of their lives brought nearer the bright May day of 1945. The memory of their courage is being passed on from generation to generation. The Eternal Flame is flickering in the wind. In the honor guard the young servicemen are rooted to the spot. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev lays a wreath at the foot of the Monument to the Mother Homeland. There is a minute of silence, a mournful minute of our memory. Then Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev conversed with Leningraders.

[Gorbachev] Good day!

[Voices in crowd] Hello, Mikhail Sergeyevich!

[Gorbachev] I see Leningraders of all generations. It is always painful to come here. On the whole, Leningraders have always done everything and during the years of World War II they did what no one else could do. That's right, lads. Well, I am among you on jubilee business. But our jubilees are as follows: The *Aurora*, but also the war when we defended the October Revolution. Two years ago we had many conversations, very much needed (?conversations), with Leningraders. I hope that you feel that much of what was said in Leningrad has not been wasted. Well, how are you, children?

[Children in crowd] [Words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] Excellent! Is this suitable, too?

[Children in crowd] It is suitable.

[Gorbachev] It is suitable. Well, how old are you? What's your name?

[Child in crowd] I am 11.

[Gorbachev] Is it Olya, right? Well, Olya, who is 11. It is for them, what is being launched today, more so than for you and me. These are our children, after all. We must feel responsibility and our duty. So, we must stride widely and firmly, and do confidently what we are doing, both within the country and in the international arena. There are no disagreements at all between you, Leningraders, and us.

[Voices in crowd] No! [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] No, right? Not here! Thus, comrades, have you no doubts at all?

[Male voice] No! None at all! No!

[Gorbachev] Why am I especially asking this question now? Because it is 2 years since we, together with you, consulted, spoke, argued, and thought on how to find a correct answer to those problems that life itself had posed. What must be done? Now we will finish this path. Now the whole of society must change over to these principles: Democracy, the running of the economy, and in the entire moral atmosphere of the life ofour society. Everyone must change! Everyone must change for the better.

Today I read someone's letter in the paper—I don't know where it came from—but its author wrote: You know, even if our wages will be so-so, even if we'll suffer everything for the time being while things go ahead, it would be a good thing if we didn't lose this atmosphere in society. My idea is, of course, that this atmosphere must be preserved and that something must be added to it—be it in wages, in housing, in foodstuffs, and in goods: In all things. You know, I will tell you outright. Now we have found a possibility and have given for the health service of the country, as a top priority. This measure will be for a long time and we gave almost R6 billion; we gave it for the people's health. We now have a new pension act ready. Given the slightest opportunity, as soon as we achieve an increase in the national income, we will turn around the social sphere by increasing spending on housing, the health service, all spheres that concern people's life. This is the main thing.

Restructuring is such a large-scale and protracted matter. But it is necessary that at each stage what can be done today for the people must be done. A simple formula: A general feeling of well-being and confidence in the individual, respect for the individual, and doing what has to be done. It is in (?practical deeds) that the origin of our entire movement, of our work, of our attitude lies. There is nothing else. So, Olya. Get ready, children, get ready!

[Man in crowd] Correct, Mikhail Sergeyevich!

[Gorbachev] I think that now 2 years, already over 2 years, have passed since the april Plenum. Now we already understand not simply theoretically but already in actual fact that this is correct. That is how we must live. At first some people in our country were surprised by the criticism, the openness, the glasnost. They thought, well, what is this, on the whole. But now, they no longer do: We are getting used to it. Thus, I suddenly imagine that tomorrow or the following day the newspapers would appear in the way they used to appear. Now this is no longer possible. I think that the country is ours and that everything must be discussed and the fact that we are discussing things shows our strength. This is being felt by everyone. Everyone, including us, has become more confident. And primarily because wherever we, the members of the Politburo and the government, go, we see this support by our people. Well, why conceal it?

We would like to do more, more at once, but we are not magicians; we are practical people and we have to do with practical things. But everything we have undertaken will improve in all spheres.

Well, I think that this is the best memorial to those lying here, the best memorial. Otherwise, what's the sense of this sacrifice, the most a man can give up: himself, life, yes. I congratulate you on the approaching eve of our great, principal festival, the 70th anniversary of our revolution. It started from here and I am here among you in accordance with the decision of the party's Central Committee in order, so to speak, to start here all our prefestival events, which will be completed in Moscow with a festive meeting where there will be a report and a debate, a big debate. There are many people who desire to travel down and listen. There will be a great deal of contact with them.

The interest in the world in everything we are doing is colossal. I would say, just as during the October Revolution days, when the entire world listened to what was happening in Russia, the same applies now, and I am saying that without stretching the truth in any way. That is how it is. Therefore, when in the morning you sit behind your desks, children; when you go to your place of work, to the factory, to the works, to the institute, wherever; you must remember that everything we are doing is of immense importance. I congratulate you and wish you all the best.

[Voices in crowd] Thank you!

[Gorbachev] What's your name?

[Man in crowd] Sergey.

[Gorbachev] Sergey, let us continue as follows. Let's. That is to say, not just us, but together.

[Sergey] Together!

[Gorbachev] Continue together!

[Sergey] Everywhere!

[Gorbachev] And better!

[Sergey] And deeper!

[Gorbachev] And everywhere! And more! It is impossible; it is impossible without restructuring. Therefore, you must stand for restructuring just as you stood during those years, defending Leningrad and the revolution. [end recording]

Visits 'Aurora'

LD131220 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] From the Marsovo Pole to the banks of the Neva to the legendary *Aurora* [passage on the *Aurora* omitted] [video shows Gorbachev and his party boarding the ship as a band plays; Gorbachev is met by a naval officer [passage omitted: officer says, crew is ready for the visit] [video shows ranks of seamen on board greeting Gorbachev; Gorbachev, Raisa, and other members of his party walking around the ship accompanied by naval officers who point things out to them, including a gun; Gorbachev posing for a photograph with the crew] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev saw exhibits on the vessel. [passage on some of the exhibits omitted] [video shows Gorbachev smiling, entering another room, removing his hat, shaking hands with veterans]

[Gorbachev] Hello, comrades!

[Veterans] Hello, Mikhail Sergeyevich!

[Veteran] Allow me to introduce veterans of the party and the revolution.

[Gorbachev] I am very pleased to see you. [passage omitted: A veteran introduces himself as video shows him shaking hands with Gorbachev]

[Gorbachev] Greetings. We are pleased to see you on the new ship [laughs]. It has been done well, has it not? Well done! And the main thing is [words indistinct].

[Veteran] It is even better than it was.

[Gorbachev] Good, good [words indistinct].

[Veteran] I sailed (?in it) in 1930, in the *Aurora*.

[Gorbachev] In 1930 it was still sailing then, and not badly. Yes? And sailed not badly.

[Veteran] Not badly.

[Gorbachev] Let us walk together, have a look, and talk. Let us go, comrades!

[Veteran] Thank you, with pleasure. [Video shows the party moving along, then cuts to show Gorbachev in different room in conversation with veterans]

[Gorbachev, laughing] You remember [words indistinct] 70 years. What about after another 70, eh?!

[Veteran] We will hold on! The veterans always [words indistinct].

[Gorbachev] Yes, what can I say? The veterans are not lacking in strength, spirit, or devotion to the country, party, socialism, or the revolution.

[Veteran] The revolution continues!

[Gorbachev] Well, other generations, too; new generations have their own tasks.

[Veteran] We hand our experience on to them.

[Veteran] The setting up of the Councils of Veterans of War and Labor, you know, is of great importance.

[Gorbachev] You have already organized yourselves, yes?

[Veteran] Yes.

[Veteran] There are 3,600 councils (?in Leningrad Oblast).

[Gorbachev] Yes, I understand...

[Veterans, interrupting] [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] You know, the fact that they have untied themselves, that they can get together, discuss things—this is good. And apart from that, there are useful things they can do, be it in education, in supporting organizations...

[Veteran, interrupting] In the places where they live.

[Gorbachev] That is right, that is right.

[Veteran] You know, it is very complicated work [words indistinct].

[Gorbachev] How many did you say? Was it 3,600 Veterans' Councils? [video shows a veteran nodding in agreement] That is for the oblast? It is a vast number! [Video shows Gorbachev signing visitor's book] [passage omitted: correspondent describes the tone of entries in the book as video shows some pages]

[Correspondent] The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee wrote this, in particular, in the visitors' book of the *Aurora*:

Through all its years, the *Aurora* has served the revolution and the cause of October. Soviet people are proud of the fact that the great cause of the October is alive and triumphant. October lives in our deeds, in restructuring, and in the great struggle for peace, progress, and social (?justice). [Correspondent's voice fades out as item ends]

Ligachev Visits Novomoskovskiy Rayon
LD101946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Comrade Ligachev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary, has visited Novomoskovskiy Rayon of Tula Oblast, where he took great interest in the fundamentally new organizational structure of management of the agro-industrial complex at the rayon level. More favorable conditions and opportunities for effective agro-industrial integration, for increasing production and for improving food supplies to the population are being created and put into practice in the rayon agro-industrial association. These tasks are being tackled by farm and enterprises cooperatives for production, processing, and marketing of crops and animals set up within the association.

Construction and material-technical supply cooperatives have taken on the functions of production services for collective and state farms and other enterprises in the agro-industrial association. Their production programs and interrelations are totally determined by and wholly subordinated to the requirements of the fundamental link in agro-industrial production, the collective and state farms. Management, both of cooperatives and the association as a whole, is implemented on a truly democratic basis with broad participation by labor collectives, taking into account the interests of every enterprise, with observance of its rights and obligations as provided for by the USSR Law on the State Enterprise, Association, and the model collective farm charter.

Also worthy of attention and support is the experience of mutually beneficial cooperation between the agro-industrial association and major industrial enterprises of other branches of the national economy situated in the town of Novomoskovsk in increasing food production and improving food product supplies to labor collectives. The improvement in the organizational structure of management at the agro-industrial complex in Novomoskovskiy Rayon is accompanied by the development of a corresponding economic mechanism of relations between participants in the agro-industrial complex, guaranteeing their transfer to complete financial autonomy and self-financing.

Comrade Ligachev positively appraised the management's experience at the agro-industrial complex and the work being carried out within the agro-industrial association to reduce the numbers in its apparatus and the expenses of maintaining it. The administrative and managerial staff of enterprises and management bodies in the agro-industrial association has already been cut by 350, or 28 percent. This work continues. The party town committee and the party committees at enterprises of the agro-industrial complex have been told to energetically support the leading cadres, and to ensure a high level of political work in further improving management of agro-industrial production in the rayon. The attention of the ispolkom of the rayon soviet of people's deputies has been drawn to the resolution of social issues in rural areas.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary acquainted himself with social development in the village of Spasskoye in Novomoskovskiy Rayon, and visited houses of collective farmers. During conversations with residents, tasks in further improving consumer, trade, medical, and cultural services for the rural population were discussed. The great importance of personal subsidiary plots and of collective horticulture and market gardening for increasing the country's food resources was noted. There was an exchange of opinions on problems of further stepping up the fight against drunkenness, nonlabor income, and other negative phenomena. Here Comrade Ligachev particularly emphasized the role and responsibility of leaders of the ispolkom of the village soviet, of the board and party committee of the Lenin collective farm, and of every deputy and communist.

Taking part with Comrade Ligachev in visiting the rayon's labor collectives and discussing the above issues were Comrade Litvintsev, first secretary of the Tula CPSU Obkom, and leading workers of the USSR Gosagroprom and the RSFSR Gosagroprom.

October Revolution Jubilee Slogans Published
PM101655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 87 First Edition p 1

["CPSU Central Committee Slogans for the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"—PRAVDA headline]

[Text] 1. Long live the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

2. Glory to Great October, which opened a new era in the history of mankind!

3. May the name and cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin live for evermore!

4. Honor and glory to the veterans of the Leninist guard, the participants in the revolution and civil war!

5. Eternal memory to the heroes who fell in the struggle for the October cause and for the freedom and independence of the Soviet motherland!

6. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia!

7. Long live the heroic Soviet people and their tried and tested vanguard—the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

8. Communists! Persistently and consistently carry into effect in a Bolshevist manner the course of the 27th CPSU Congress! Let us greet the 19th All-Union Party Conference with new successes and real results in restructuring!

9. Working people of the Soviet Union! Creatively implement the revolutionary cause of restructuring and of the renewal of society's life!

10. Working people of the USSR! Participate actively in reforming the management of the economy! Master economic knowledge and boldly introduce new methods of economic activity, advanced experience, progressive forms of labor organization and labor incentives, economic accountability [khozraschet], and self-financing!

11. Workers of the Land of the Soviets! Take an active life stance everywhere and in everything, strengthen the might of the motherland by dogged labor! Develop socialist competition!

Invest the energy of restructuring in the cause of socialism!

12. Working people in the agro-industrial complex! Struggle persistently for the implementation of the Food Program! Assimilate intensive techniques and economic accountability [khozyaystvenny raschet], disseminate the collective and family contract method, and vigorously tackle the social problems of the countryside!

13. Soviet scientists, designers, and inventors! Focus efforts on solving fundamental scientific and technical problems which will ensure the accelerated development of the economy and which will bring home production up to the highest world standard!

14. Working people of the Land of the Soviets! Be genuine masters at your work place, in the labor collective, and in society as a whole.!

15. Citizens of the Land of the Soviets! Firmly establish the lofty principles of socialist morality and social justice! Resolutely eradicate bureaucratism and red tape, wage leveling and sponging!

16. Citizens of the USSR! Participate actively in the mangement of the country, develop glasnost, criticism, and self-criticism, and enhance exactingness and responsibility—the inalienable features of socialist democracy!

17. People's deputies! Enhance the role of the soviets in comprehensive economic and social development and in translating into reality the principles of the people's socialist self-management! Rouse the working people and the entire population for the implementation of the programs for housing construction and for the improvement of the medical service, and assiduously cultivate a healthy way of life!

18. Soviet trade unions! Participate vigorously in the implementation of the party's economic and social policy! Strengthen labor and social discipline! Firmly defend the interests of the working people, and improve their labor and everyday conditions!

19. Komsomol members! Young men and women! Master the great Lenin's legacy! Learn how to work highly efficiently, creatively, and actively!

20. Working people of the Soviet Union! By highly efficient labor and by everyone's making a real contribution to the common cause, let us accelerate the all-around progress of the socialist motherland and let us successfully complete the plan targets of 1987!

Honor and glory to front-rank workers and production innovators!

21. Long live Soviet women—active participants in restructuring and solicitous nurturers of the younger generation!

22. Working people in higher education and secondary schools! Consistently implement the restructuring of education! Strengthen the link between training and life, and struggle to ensure that pupils and students acquire firm knowledge!

23. Comrades! Display daily concern for the protection of the environment! Take a thrifty and proprietorial attitude to the utilization of natural resources!

24. Figures in culture, literature, and the arts! Create works that are consonant with the revolutionary transformations and enthusiasm of restructuring! Actively promote the spiritual enrichment of society!

25. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Study the revolutionary past of the party and people! Reverently preserve the memory of the glorious pages of the fatherland's annals!

26. Long live the great multinational alliance of the USSR's peoples, united by firm fraternal friendship.!

27. Long live socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism!

28 Soviet servicemen! Tirelessly improve combat readiness and skill and strengthen military discipline! Vigilantly protect the creative labor of the Soviet people and socialism's gains!

Honor and glory to the the Great Patriotic War veterans and to the internationalist servicemen!

29. Long live the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—the motherland of Great October!

30. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries!

May the cooperation of the fraternal countries deepen and may the socialist community grow stronger!

31. Ardent greetings to the communist and workers' parties!

Proletarians of all countries, unite!

32. Fervent greetings to the fighters against imperialist exploitation, oppression, and neocolonialism, and for freedom and independence!

33. Peoples of the world! Oppose the nuclear peril, and advocate the cessation of the arms race, the curbing of the forces of aggression and militarism, and the preservation and consolidation of world peace!

34. Long live the foreign policy of the Land of the Soviets—the policy of a nuclear-free world, international cooperation, and social progress!

35. Following the Leninist revolutionary course of the 27th CPSU Congress, forward along the path of peace and restructuring toward a better life for Soviet people!

36. Long live the great revolutionary teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin!

Hunger-Striking Dissident Twice Detained

AU101544 Paris AFP in English 1528 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 10 (AFP)—A Soviet economist, who says he has spent nearly a month on hunger-strike to press his claim for rehabilitation, was Saturday detained for the second straight day while staging a lone "sit-in" near Central Committee headquarters, dissident sources said.

Sergei Grigoryants, director of the unofficial publication *Glasnost* (*Openness*) said that Alexei Manannikov, a former political prisoner from Novosibirsk in Siberia, had been held Friday for several hours and was only released after Mr. Grigoryants intervened.

He was detained again on Saturday while sitting in a square.

At the start of his hunger strike on September 14 he said in a letter to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that he would sit in the square without placards to abide by an "undemocratic" ban on protests in central Moscow recently passed by Moscow City council.

Mr. Manannikov said he would continue his hunger strike until he received a reply from the Central Committee, even if he was forced to return to Novosibirsk.

He is seeking the annulment of a three-year sentence imposed in 1982 for his opinions about the formation of Solidarity, the independent trade union in Poland.

Human Rights Campaigner Detained in Moscow

LD101048 Hamburg DPA in German 0955 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Moscow (DPA)—Aleksandr Ogorodnikov, member of the Moscow group of the International Society for Human Rights, was detained for 2 hours on Friday evening. A spokesman for the group reported today that Ogorodnikov was warned for violating pass laws.

The civil rights campaigner, who has come out in particular for religious freedom in the Soviet Union, wished to accompany five English visitors into the Rossiya Hotel, the report says. He was arrested by two men in civilian clothing and was later told he had no right to be in the hotel. [passage omitted]

Agricultural

CPSU CC Criticizes Kaliningrad Failings

PM121021 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "Serious Shortcomings in the Work of the Kaliningrad Oblast Party Organization in Increasing the Efficiency of the Utilization of Production Potential in Agriculture."

The resolution notes that restructuring in the Kaliningrad CPSU Obkom's work in the management of agriculture lacks the necessary depth and persistence, is to a large extent purely formal, and does not satisfy the demands of the 27th party congress or the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) and June (1987) plenums. Party, soviet, and economic organs are not providing a principled or critical assessment of shortcomings in this sector's development. Unjustifiable delay is occurring in resolving the very acute problems of increasing the quantity and range of foodstuffs, and poor use is being made of the great potential that exists.

Over R1.6 billion of capital has been invested in the oblast's agriculture in the past 11 years and the capital-labor ratio has almost doubled, but average annual agricultural production has only increased 20 %. A serious backlog has occurred in the fulfillment of the Food Program for most types of crop and livestock output.

This situation has occurred in agriculture primarily as a result of extensive methods of management. There is a particularly large number of grave omissions in land use. Even though the bulk of the oblast's agricultural land is reclaimed, productivity has hardly increased for a long time. On many farms the standard of crop farming does not meet present-day requirements, seed production remains neglected, and flagrant violations are committed in the assimilation of intensive techniques. The organization of feed production is unsatisfactory.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are achieving low milk yields and weight gains from a pedigree cattle herd with great potential. For a long time now the oblast has been unable to achieve the results obtained previously for these indicators.

Output prime costs and nonproduction expenses are increasing, money incomes are being used mainly for consumption, and wages in the sector are increasing considerably faster than labor productivity. The problem of the social re-equipping of the countryside is being resolved poorly. Only a small amount of housing and social, cultural, and consumer facilities are being built, and this is having an adverse effect on the retention of cadres.

The elimination of shortcomings in cadre work is unacceptably slow, and farm leaders and specialists are still being replaced too often. Due attention is not being paid to improving the skills of agricultural production workers or to instilling in them economic initiative, independence, and modern economic thinking.

The style and methods of party committees' work are dominated by old-fashioned approaches to the leadership of the agrarian sector of the economy, and excessive administration and supplanting of agro-industrial organs are continuing. Party committees are not doing enough work to enhance the role of primary party organizations in implementing restructuring and accelerating the development of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and food enterprises. The obkom and its bureau have tolerated major shortcomings in agriculture and related sectors and lack precision and due persistence in the way they have been tackling questions of the population's food supply.

The CPSU Central Committee has drawn the attention of the CPSU Obkom Bureau and Comrade D.V. Romanin personally to major omissions in the development of agriculture in the oblast and demanded that the obkom ensure in practice the restructuring of the leadership of this sector and take urgent measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted. The efforts of party, soviet, and agro-industrial organs and all labor collectives in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the USSR Food Program must be stepped up. Measures must be drawn up and rapidly implemented so as to make it possible to quickly achieve a significant increase in the production of agricultural output, to ensure its prompt supply to the all-union fund, and to substantially improve the population's supply of food, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum demands. For that purpose it is necessary to sharply increase yields from reclaimed land and livestock productivity and to increase the production of high-quality feed and other output. The attainment of the planned yield per hectare of reclaimed land in the oblast must be considered the main criterion in assessing the work of agricultural and land reclamation organs in increasing the efficiency of the agrarian economy. The appropriate party monitoring must be ensured here.

Party committees, primary party organizations, and soviet and economic organs are to carry out a decisive move toward the widescale use of the new economic levers for managing agricultural production. All kolkhozes and sovkhozes must transfer as quickly as possible to economic accountability using the check-book system of controlling costs and labor remuneration based on gross income. There must be comprehensive introduction of the collective contract, the family contract, and other forms of contract and full assimilation of intensive production techniques and, on this basis, a considerable improvement in labor productivity. Democratic principles in management, production-sharing, and agro-industrial integration must be constantly developed. Special attention must be paid to the development of citizens' private subsidiary plots, collective horticulture, and subsidiary plots belonging to industrial enterprises and all other means must be used to achieve the fastest possible increase in food resources.

The CPSU obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms and primary party organizations must ensure that all work with Communists and all workers in the agro-industrial complex takes account of the changes taking place in the countryside and in society as a whole and must persistently and consistently instill in them an interest in new methods of economic management and a thrifty attitude toward the use of land and material and technical resources.

The most important areas of production must be reinforced with mature and competent leaders and specialists. Broader use must be made of glasnost and competitive selection when promoting people to leading positions. It is necessary to ensure the stability of farm leaderships and to improve the practice whereby a reserve is trained. It is necessary to enhance the vanguard role of Communists and primary party organizations in strengthening labor discipline, establishing a modern standard of economic management, and ensuring the efficient working of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz on the basis of intensifying production and increasing the interest of all the sector's workers in the end results of labor.

Party committees are instructed to step up the activity of trade union and Komsomol organizations and the mass information and propaganda media in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum and increasing the efficient use of the production potential of the oblast's agriculture.

Irkutsk Oblast Grain Figures Reported

PM121400 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Into the State's Stores"]

[Text] Irkutsk—The farms of Irkutsk Oblast have fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state. They have delivered 250,000 tonnes of grain to the grain reception centers.

The harvesting continues. Grain crops still have to be harvested from an area of around 100,000 hectares—mainly in northwestern regions, where the grain is literally having to be snatched from under the bad weather.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes, having provided themselves with seed and feed for public-sector livestock raising, are continuing to sell grain to the state.

Moscow Reports Grain Dampness in Kazakhstan

LD111230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0911 GMT 11 Oct 87

[From the "Time, Events, People" program]

[Summary] According to Goskomstat, by the end of the first 5 days of October, cereals and pulses had been harvested from almost 100 Million hectares. Harvesting is now taking place mainly in Siberia and Kazakhstan. In Kazakhstan, the wheat from 22 million hectares, i.e. over 94 % of the area sown to grain crops this year, has now been threshed. Chimkent, Semipalatinsk, Dzhezkazgan, Karaganda, and a number of other oblasts have fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state.

The harvest has been delayed further to the north, although Tselinograd Oblast has completed the threshing operation. Much still remains to be done in Kokchetav, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, and Kustanay Oblasts, owing to poor weather and sluggish performance on the part of farm managers. In Kustanaya Oblast, for example, they were afraid to deploy combine harvesters that would simultaneously thresh the crop over large areas. As a result, the crop was cut, but they stayed on the ground in rain-drenched fields. Kustanay Oblast now has the slowest harvesting pace in Kazakhstan. The windrows are still on the ground in nearly a quarter of the fields. The ears are sprouting and the grain is knocked out by the heavy rainfall.

The grain that does reach the elevators is thoroughly sodden. The drying facilities there are running at full capacity round the clock. In Kustanay Oblast, the dampness of grain received the previous day is "catastrophic". The drying capacity of the elevator is about 2,000 tonnes in 24 hours, but the throughput has to be reduced when the grain is as wet as it is at present—down to about 1,000 tonnes in 24 hours. The drying facilities have received 156,000 tonnes of over 120,000 tonnes of which was damp. In North Kazakhstan as a whole, the grain that is being delivered to elevators has a dampness factor of 30 % and over. The drying apparatus cannot cope, and should be replaced by more powerful and more modern equipment.

In the European part of the USSR, the grain crop has been harvested, but work is still going on to harvest potatoes, beet, sunflower, rice, and corn. Over 1.5 million hectares have still to be cleared of sugar beet.

Snow Storms Affect Kemorovo Potato Lifting

LD121151 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Snow storms have added to the difficulties of agricultural workers in Kemerovo Oblast who are still faced with lifting potatoes on 15 % of their land, loading into stores, and sending part of them to rayons of the far north. All steps are being taken to save the harvest. Equipment has been transferred, and helpers from industrial enterprises and educational establishments sent from the southern rayons of the Kuzbass to those in the east and north. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are well equipped with vehicle transport and when required, the railwaymen are allocating open freight cars and refrigerated facilities. The decision has been taken to dispatch potatoes only to Magadan Oblast and Yakutiya for the time being. In the past week about 5,000 tonnes have been sent there. The network of reception points has been extended, and they are open from the early morning to late at night. For those delivering market-garden produce, reciprocal trading in goods in high demand has been organized.

Regional Grain, Potato Harvest Data Reported

PM091355 [Editorial Report] Moscow *Izvestiya* in Russian on 9 October 1987 in its Morning Edition carries on page 1 under the headline "Harvest Teletype" a TASS-attributed roundup of harvest reports. A report from

Barnaul states: "Altay grain growers have completed sales to the state of the 3d million tonnes of grain. Strong, valuable, and durum wheat accounts for more than 1.5 million tonnes." A report from Chelyabinsk states: "Chelyabinsk Oblast farms have finished harvesting potatoes on the last hectares. The final tonnes of tubers toward the plan are being delivered to storehouses."

Moscow *Selskaya Zhizn* in Russian on 9 October carries on page 1 under the headline "Yenisey Million" a report from Krasnoyarsk by an unnamed correspondent which states: "One million tonnes of grain have reached procurement centers from the kray's fields. Farmers intend to cope successfully with the set task and sell a further 250,000 tonnes of grain toward the state plan. The potential for this exists: An average of 18.6 quintals of grain is being threshed per hectare here."

Mishandling of Harvest Produce Criticized

PM120857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Topical Commentary" under the "Harvest-87" rubric: "Not For Reporting's Sake"]

[Text] The fall has been a severe ordeal for farmers. But for all the weather's whims, harvest work is nearing completion. The unreaped area is becoming smaller and smaller and the master potato farmers are finishing off their difficult harvesting task.

But it is too soon for equanimity. The purpose of the harvesting campaign, as farmers are well aware, is not to report the number of hectares harvested. The main task is to gather up all the fruits of the earth. Any harvest, big or small, needs to be handled in a careful, loving manner.

That is how it ought to be. But some people, and the facts show it, put reports first, not the end result. Some working people are intent on putting the harvest campaign behind them, reporting its completion. The fact that it has been carried out any which way, with big losses and unenviable results, is secondary, according to them.

This fall has provided a great deal of evidence of negligence with regard to the harvest. For instance, on the Krasnoyarskiy Sovkhoz in Novosibirsk Oblast there was a good harvest of grain, but the farmers did not show the proper concern for keeping it intact. They would dry the grain and then pour it out again and let it get wet in the rain. After this "treatment," some of the barley began to sprout and spoil. They might at least have covered the pile. There is an abundance of such instances. What do they indicate? An inadequate sense of responsibility on the part of a number of specialists and ordinary workers for the fruits of their own comrades' labor. A lack of civic-mindedness, what is more. After all, to destroy harvest is to deprive others of the chance to enjoy it. At this busy time many of the farmer's partners do not always have clear labor consciences. It can be difficult for the country folk.

This, for example, is the way the farmers of the "Yangiyer" Sovkhoz were treated by the workers at the cotton reception center named for Akhunbabayev in Syrdarya Oblast. They took 20 tractor loads of cotton there for the farm. The machine operators received the reply: "We are not going to accept them, you are not in our zone, so take them to another enterprise." Why, they wondered? After all, the reception center they were talking about was three times further away. You can't go wasting time and using up fuel like that. So basically you do not follow the dictates of common sense, but carry out someone's crazy order. But the machine operators decided that would be acknowledged as correct in the end. Twice they returned to the farm with the load, then they knocked on the door of the reception center again. But the procurement workers were adamant. They had to take the cotton back and dump it on the ground.

The farmers are asking the question: Can it be that even in the middle of fall procurement workers have still not managed to organize their operation? Hardly. There must be another reason. Evidently, the reception center workers are reluctant to share the burden of the fall work with the farmers.

Party organizations have a lot to do at the moment; preoccupations of a harvest and of a simply human nature. The harvest camapign has been tough, people are tired. Of course, they want to rid themselves of the heavy burden as quickly as possible, to relax and rest. This is understandable. But the harvest period is a time when you cannot let the pressure drop, when maximum effort must be made. Communists are called upon to help those engaged in the harvest campaign to get their second wind and complete the present field work successfully; to end up with grain, vegetables, and feed, not with empty bins.